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Established 1887

Breakthrough Indicated  
At Close of Paris Session

'Progress'  
Is Noted by  
Communists

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Viet Cong delegation to the peace talks today confirmed Hanoi's report yesterday that "progress" was made in last week's intensive negotiating between Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Thu. All indications here were that a major breakthrough has been accomplished.

The Viet Cong statement, following a meeting between their delegation and Mr. Tho and Xuan Thuy, Hanoi's chief negotiators, came as President Nixon was sending Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. to Saigon to inform the South Vietnamese of the results of last week's 34 hours of negotiations with the North Vietnamese.

Before leaving Paris yesterday for Key Biscayne, Fla., and a post-midnight meeting with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Kissinger guardedly told the press at Orly Airport that the meetings had been "very extensive, very useful."

He said Mr. Nixon would decide "what next step should be taken to speed a peace of justice and of reconciliation." That next step turned out to be the dispatch of Gen. Haig to Saigon.

Mr. Kissinger had begun the week, six days before, by telling the press at Orly that the President had sent him back to Paris to "make one more major effort to conclude the negotiations."

Favorable Signs  
Although neither side was commenting on the substance of the progress, there were numerous favorable signs. Unlike last month, when Mr. Tho returned to Hanoi following Mr. Kissinger's departure for Washington Dec. 13, Mr. Tho will remain here this time, and Mr. Kissinger said he would stay "in closest contact" with him.

The North Vietnamese announced that the technical experts from both sides would continue to meet in the coming week. Mr. Kissinger said that William Sullivan, his chief assistant in these talks, would head the U.S. delegation.

There was a flurry of excitement yesterday when an official photographer from the U.S. Embassy drove up to the meeting place in Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche, and was followed by two cameramen from French television who had been officially invited. But despite their presence, there was no signing or initialing of documents, as some had expected. Instead, members of the two delegations were filmed and photographed smiling together and shaking hands, something they had studiously avoided during the week of talks.

But the presence of the cameramen suggested to some observers that the two sides had made a breakthrough and wanted it recorded, if only for later release.

'Usual Channels'  
To all appearances Mr. Kissinger wanted to record what may be the last plenary session of the long negotiations, the one that ended what he called upon his arrival the "last major effort" to conclude the war. Mr. Kissinger made it clear, however, that the technical talks would continue and that communications with Hanoi would continue through what he called "our usual channels." They are secret channels.

A likely scenario now, according to observers, would see Gen. Haig returning to Washington with President Nguyen Van Thieu's reluctant consent on an agreement.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Nixon, Kissinger Hold Long Talks

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Nixon met for more than an hour at midnight today with Henry A. Kissinger and Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., then met again with them for four hours at midday and scheduled another session for this evening. The talks appeared to be one of the decisive conferences in the long struggle to end American involvement in the Vietnam war.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced that Gen. Haig, now the Army's vice-chief of staff but until recently Mr. Kissinger's deputy, would leave tonight for Saigon "for the purpose of consulting with President (Nguyen Van) Thieu."

Mr. Nixon is expected to decide whether he is prepared to approve the document that Mr. Kissinger, his national security adviser, worked on in Paris last

week with North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho. The dispatch of Gen. Haig, who has journeyed to Saigon many times to meet with the South Vietnamese president, was seen as the immediate result of Mr. Kissinger's weeklong conferences with the North Vietnamese and his reports today to President Nixon.

After the meeting from 1:18 a.m. to 2:30 a.m., which was held upon Mr. Kissinger's arrival from Paris, the President and his two aides conferred again, beginning at 10 a.m. Before retiring inside the President's Florida home, the three posed for photographers on the lawn, conversing animatedly. Reporters could not hear what they said.

(Following the afternoon meeting, Mr. Nixon, rooting for the Washington Redskins, watched the Super Bowl football game in the seclusion of a waterfront

home, on Key Largo, AP reported. Mr. Nixon and his close friend and Key Biscayne neighbor, C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo, drove to Mr. Rebozo's second home on Key Largo, 50 miles south of Miami, to watch the televised game between the Redskins and the Miami Dolphins. Mr. Kissinger, who had attended several Redskins games this year, remained at Key Biscayne.

Mr. Ziegler, who said the President and Mr. Kissinger would remain at Key Biscayne tomorrow, announced that Gen. Haig also would go to Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, presumably to brief their leaders on the latest developments in the U.S.-North Vietnamese peace negotiations.

But he would not say when or if Mr. Kissinger would return to Paris, telling newsmen only that "I have no information on Dr. Kissinger's further travels." There (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger (right), gesturing as he talks to President Nixon and Vice-Chief of Staff Gen. Alexander Haig in Key Biscayne, Fla. yesterday morning.

Carros Seen  
Leaping Post  
rough Poll

From Wire Dispatches

MANILA, Jan. 14.—Philippine election results from a station-poll show the communists' support for a government with martial law "greater" than the

marital law imposed by Ferdinand E. Marcos, but steps will be taken to

with the poll. Secretary Rocio, the

Mr. Marcos, remaining as

Rono said the results show

the martial law, and that if all

measures fall... Marcos

establish a revolutionary

ment to administer the af-

of the state.

Rono said on Friday that

the favor postponement of

elections scheduled next

year at least seven years.

ment of the elections

enable Mr. Marcos, 55, to

in office when his second

year presidential term runs

out Dec. 31. He cannot seek

term under this existing

constitution.

Dolphins Beat  
Redskins, 14-7,  
In Super Bowl

The Miami Dolphins completed a perfect season yesterday by winning the Super Bowl, the U.S. professional football title, with a 14-7 victory over the Washington Redskins in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

The Dolphins scored their touchdowns in the first half, and then held the Redskins to

nothing in the second half.

The Dolphins scored in the

opening period which quarter-

back Bob Griese threw to end

Howard Twilley, who com-

pleted a 28-yard touchdown

play. Larry Gonka ran two

yards in the second period to

make it 14-0, and that "was

enough." Details on Page 13.

II Moroccan Air Force Men  
Executed in Anti-Hassan Plot

RABAT, Morocco, Jan. 14 (AP)—Eleven Moroccan Air Force officers and noncommis-

sioned officers were executed by firing squad yesterday after being

condemned to death for their

part last August in an abortive

aerial assassination attempt on

King Hassan.

The executions took place in

drizzling rain at the central

prison in Kenitra, 25 miles north

Anti-Israelis Clash With Police  
Mrs. Meir Elies to See Pope  
After Paris Socialist Meeting

PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—The controversial two-day Socialist International meeting ended here today amid heavy security precautions mounted after a spate of bomb threats, principally against Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

A series of short but violent clashes between police and anti-Israeli demonstrators yesterday marked the opening of the Socialist meeting.

Immediately after the conference ended, Mrs. Meir flew to Rome, where she is to meet Pope Paul tomorrow morning.

Italian police and Israeli security men had set up extensive security measures at Rome airport before her arrival.

It will be the first meeting between an Israeli premier and a pope at the Vatican. In January, 1965, Pope Paul, during a pilgrim-

age to the Holy Land, shook hands with the then Israeli premier Levi Eshkol.

Mrs. Meir will also see Italian President Giovanni Leone and Premier Giulio Andreotti tomorrow before leaving for home on Tuesday.

Socialists Discuss Vietnam  
In Paris, the current situation in Vietnam was the principal subject discussed by the Socialist leaders, who included five govern-

ment heads, but the apparent progress toward peace in the area made over the past few days seemed to have blunted expected anti-American attacks.

Mrs. Meir, undoubtedly the center of attraction during the meeting, made a statement on the Middle East in which she said that regrettably little progress toward peace has been made in that region.

Other top Socialist leaders attending the meeting were Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa, Danish Premier Anker Jorgensen, former Norwegian Premier Trygve Bratteli and British Labor ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer James Callaghan.

Francois Mitterrand, general secretary of the host French Socialist party, gave a report on the meeting to a press conference after it closed.

Bombing Deplored  
He said the Socialist leaders "deplored and regretted" the recent American bombings of North Vietnam but were confident that the humanity of negotiators on both sides will prevail and that a solution will be found.

He said that the Socialist leaders were unanimous in condemning the bombings but that there had been differences of opinion during the debate on reasons for the breakdown in talks which led to the bombings.

Conference sources said Swedish Premier Olof Palme was the most severely critical of American moves, while Mrs. Meir and Mr. Kreisky asked for moderation as the only way toward peace.

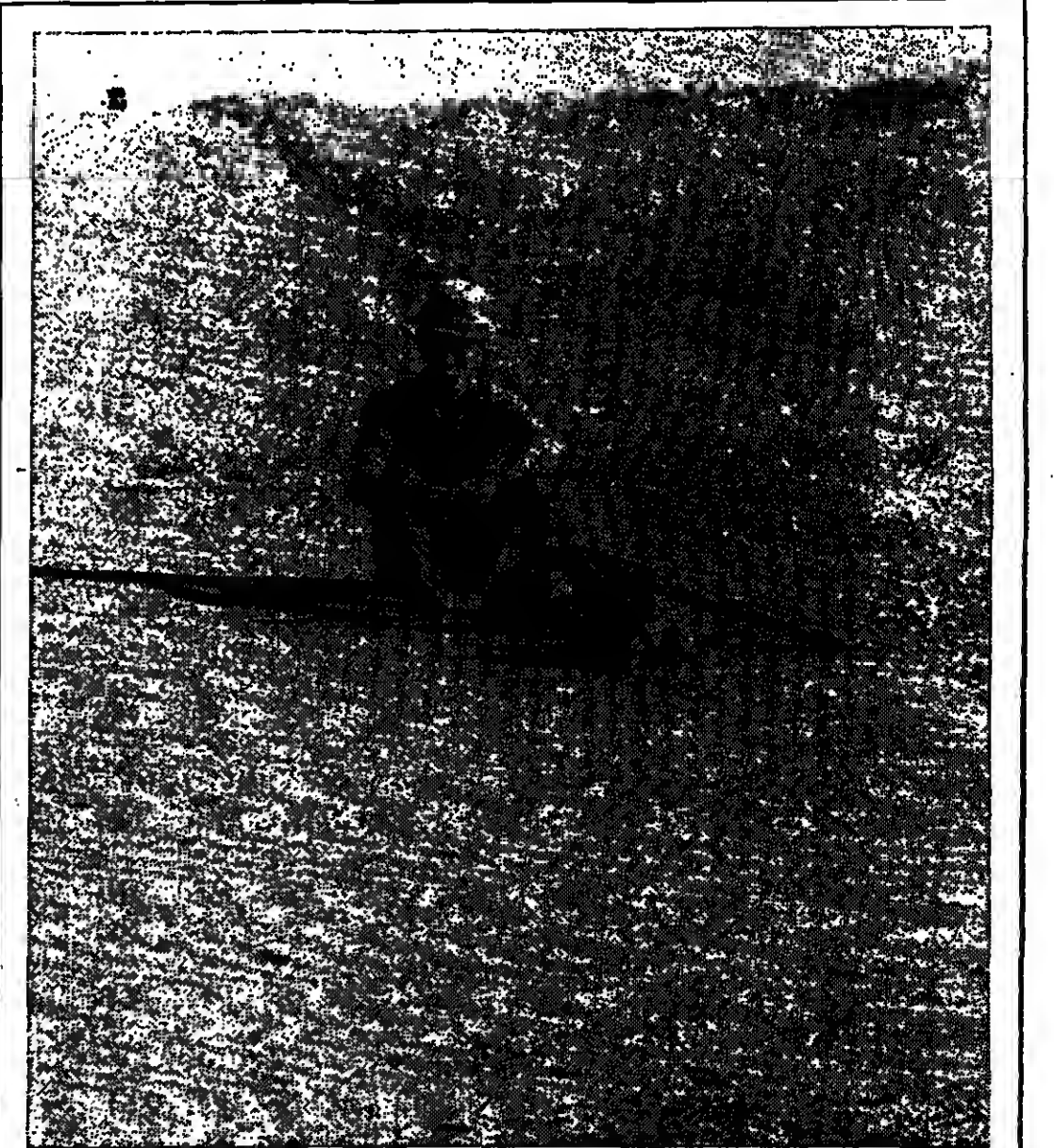
Mr. Mitterrand said Mrs. Meir's 20-minute statement to the conference this morning was not followed by a formal debate, but other sources said Swedish delegates asked her to show flexibility in her dealings with the Arab states.

Mrs. Meir told the delegates that the state of tension in the Middle East continues and that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Parcel Bombs in Rabat  
RABAT, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—A leading member of Morocco's leftist opposition party was seriously injured yesterday when he opened a parcel bomb at his home here, a party communiqué said.

Another party leader, Omar Benjelloun, received a similar parcel but was able to defuse it.

Both of the lethal letters were posted in Rabat, the party said.



A LONG, LONG ROAD—South Vietnamese soldier, with battle gear close by, takes a roadside break during lull in fighting last week 55 miles northwest of Saigon.

Tanaka Charged With 'Militarism'  
Soviet Press Chides Japan for China Ties

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (NYT)—The Soviet Union, displaying an increasing sense of disenchantment and rivalry with Japan in Asia, today accused the Japanese government of "reviving militarism" at a time when European powers are trying to reduce international tensions.

Two pointed commentaries in Pravda, the authoritative party daily, and Krasnaya Zvezda, the armed forces newspaper, took the

government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka to task for projected increases in military spending.

The attacks fitted in with an increasingly critical Soviet line toward the Tanaka government, reflecting Moscow's obvious disappointment that the Japanese have not shown great interest in

improving Sino-U.S. relations. The Soviet commentaries on Japan and China lately have left the impression that Moscow feels

isolated in the four-power maneuvering with China, Japan and the United States.

Specifically, the Russians have been displaying unpopularity at the Tanaka government's rapid moves toward improving relations with China, the restoration of the importance of firm political and military ties with Washington regardless of Japanese-American economic competition, and its relatively hard line in renewing demands for the return of territory from the Soviet Union.

Last Monday, Izvestia, the government newspaper, carried a long critique of Premier Tanaka's policy in general, going out of its way to assert that the post-war borders of the Soviet Union, after "the defeat of the German fascists and Japanese militarists, are firmly established and are not subject to revision."

Gasoline Truck Burns  
In Kampala; 10 Killed

KAMPALA, Uganda, Jan. 14 (AP)—An overturned gasoline truck caught fire in the city center here yesterday, killing at least 10 persons.

Another 70 were taken to hospitals with severe burns.

The statement said the tanker caught fire after someone dropped a cigarette while local people were collecting the gasoline which was leaking from the vehicle.

Gallup Poll 1 of 3 in U.S. Inner-Cities Was a Victim of Crime in 1972

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 14.—With crime now far and away the No. 1 concern of residents of the nation's cities, a survey has produced this startling finding: One person in every three living in densely populated inner-city areas of the nation has been mugged or robbed or suffered property loss during the last 12 months.

While the figures are lower for less urbanized areas, they are still frightening. For example, one person in five in the suburban areas of America has in the past year been the victim of one or more of the five types of crime discussed in the survey.

Interviews were conducted Dec. 8-11 with 1,504 adults, 18 and older, in more than 300 scientifically selected localities across the nation.

The survey showed that 21 percent of the adults had been the victim of one or more of the crimes surveyed, while 7 percent had been the victim of two or more.

The following table shows the percentage of adults mentioning each type of crime, the projection of this percentage to the total adult population or to the total number of households, and whether the crime was reported to the police:

Type of Crime	Percentage Of Victims In Survey	Projection* (Approx.)	Percentage Reported To Police
Home broken into, or attempted	7	5 million households	5
Mugged/assaulted	2	3 million adults	1
Money or property stolen from member of household	8	5 million households	5
Home, car or other property vandalized	8	5 million households	4
Car owned by member of household stolen	2	1 million households	2

\*The projections are based on the total non-institutionalized adult population of approximately 125 million persons—or about 45 million households. The percentages reported are subject to some sampling error.

Victims of One or More Crimes			
National	21 %	Nonwhites	21 %
Whites	21 %	Midwest	21 %
East	22 %	West	22 %
South	19 %	Southwest	19 %
Center cities	23 %	Suburbs	19 %
Smaller communities and rural areas	13 %		

The survey showed that four persons in 10 are afraid to walk alone at night in their neighborhoods. The proportion who hold this fear has jumped from 31 percent in 1968 to 49 percent today. As many as six women in every 10 (61 percent) say they are afraid to go out alone in their neighborhoods at night.

Blacks are found more fearful than whites, both of walking in their neighborhoods at night and in their own homes at night.

In cities of 500,000 or more, 22 percent name crime as their city's "worst problem," while 11 percent name transportation and traffic and 10 percent name drugs, a crime-related problem. A 1949 Gallup survey of residents of cities of 500,000 and over found that poor housing, traffic congestion, dirt, high taxes and corrupt politics all rated ahead of crime. Crime was cited by only 4 percent as their city's worst problem.



## Syria Is Said To Threaten Quitting Unit Egyptian, Libyan Aid Sought Against Israel

BEIRUT, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Syria is threatening to withdraw from the Federation of Arab Republics unless its two partners give active support to its current confrontation with Israel, the An Nahar newspaper reported today.

Quoting reports received by "important circles" in Beirut, the newspaper said:

"Syria is threatening to withdraw from the federation unless her two partners—Egypt and Libya—shoulder some of Syria's losses (incurred in recent fighting with Israel) and participate in one form or another in shouldering the requirements of this coming dangerous stage."

The newspaper said Syria expected Libya to extend greater financial assistance to Syria's military efforts, and expected Egypt to provide military assistance from Egypt.

**Take Trips**

The Syrian glee, the newspaper said, prompted President Hafez Assad to send two of his top aides to see Arab leaders.

Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam today ended a two-day visit to Cairo and flew to Tripoli for talks with Libyan leaders, the Middle East News Agency said.

Another Syrian envoy, Minister of Agriculture Mohammed Haidar, arrived in Kuwait Friday on the start of a tour of Persian Gulf states.

Recent editorials in the official Syrian newspapers have urged the "activation of Arab fronts" against Israel, and said verbal support of Syria was not enough.

In a related development, An Nahar said a Syrian military delegation may soon visit Moscow to request more weapons "to protect the country's vital installations."

**Dayan Cites Choice**

TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan told Syria's leadership today to decide whether to cease harassment of Israeli border posts on the occupied Golan Heights or suffer heavy reprisals.

He said Syrian civilian casualties of Israeli air and artillery attacks were inevitable because they live close to army and Arab guerrilla strongholds.

In an interview broadcast by the national radio, Mr. Dayan said if the Syrians persist, "then they have to realize that it will be two-sided and quite heavily punishing for them."

Polymakers in Damascus "realize that they have to make up their minds," said Mr. Dayan, "whether it is worthwhile for them just because the terrorists put some mines down and open fire. Then we shall act and hit back."

## Australia Seeks To End 'Relic' of U.K. Authority

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Australia's attorney general said today he intends to urge the British government to end its last vestige of authority over its country and to abolish "continuing relics of colonialism."

Lionel Murphy, attorney general and minister of customs in Australia's new Labor government, announced here that he will raise the issue with British officials later this month.

"I have no doubt that the British authorities will be as anxious as the new Australian government to get rid of continuing relics of colonialism," he said in a statement.

"To me it is unbelievable that 73 years after Australia became a commonwealth Britain still has residual legislative, executive and judicial authority over Australia."

The talks will mainly concern the Queen's Privy Council, whose Judicial Committee is a supreme court of appeal for several Commonwealth nations, including Australia.

## Pontiff Deplores Increase in Crime

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Pope Paul today deplored the increase in crime and social disorder, including what he called "the rise of Mafia-type conspiracies."

The Pope, making his regular Sunday address to pilgrims in St. Peter's Square, was apparently reacting to a speech on Thursday by Italy's Supreme Court prosecutor-general reporting that crime in the country is rising at an annual rate of 11.5 percent.

The Pope also attacked the spread of juvenile delinquency and "the subversion of the established institutions, both ecclesiastical and civil."

## Schmidt Sees Burns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt is expected to meet with Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns Friday night. No details of their discussion were revealed.



**SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL**—Group of leaders at Socialist meeting in Paris. From left to right: François Mitterrand, French Socialist party secretary; Israeli Premier Golda Meir; Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa; Bruno Pittermann, international president of the Socialist organization; Austrian Premier Bruno Kreisky and Swedish Premier Olof Palme. The meeting was held in the French Senate.

## Mrs. Meir Leaves Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

No contacts are being undertaken now which could lead to peace.

In a briefing later for Israeli newsmen, Mrs. Meir said she had told the Socialist conference that Israel is prepared to negotiate with the Arab states at any time and sets no conditions, while asking that the other side do the same.

Mrs. Meir said she was very touched by the protection afforded her by French security services, but she did not mention the controversy raised over her presence here, as well as over the presence of other government leaders.

French President Georges Pompidou had publicly rebuked the Socialist meeting last week charging that it was an intrusion into French domestic affairs.

The charge was again denied by Mr. Mitterrand at his press conference today when he said only international subjects had been discussed.

**Socialist Stand on Palestine**

During a question and answer period later, Mr. Mitterrand was asked by an Arab journalist what the Socialist International's position is on the Palestinian issue.

"We are not hostile to the Arab countries and we hope that brother Arab parties will join our organization... We believe in self-determination for the Palestinians, but the Big Four and the United Nations have been unable to find a solution, and we cannot replace them," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand reaffirmed that the Socialist International supported the 1948 United Nations moves which gave Israel statehood and that the organization regrets the suffering by both Arabs and Jews.

**Street Violence**

The demonstrations appeared to be directed at Mrs. Meir and not at the Socialist meeting.

Several hundred demonstrators shouting "Golda Meir murderer" burned an effigy of the Israeli premier in the street yesterday near the French Senate building, where the Socialists met.

Several hundred pro-Arab demonstrators had clashed with riot police in the Latin Quarter in protest shortly after Mrs. Meir joined the other Socialist leaders for the opening meeting.

The demonstrators used hit-and-run tactics, dashing out of side streets to shower rocks and bottles at thousands of police turned out to protect the meeting.

In the evening there were more demonstrations in the Pigalle quarter.

A police inspector and two policemen were seriously injured by corrosive liquid hurled in their faces by members of a group of 300 who had surrounded them.

Two of the policemen were kicked and punched to the ground while the third fled into a nearby café, chased by demonstrators.

**Procession to Mosque**

This morning about 100 Frenchmen were detained by police when they took part in a silent Franco-Arab march to the Paris Mosque to mark the memory of local Palestinian representative Mahmoud Hamchahi.

Mr. Hamchahi died in a hospital last week following a mysterious bomb explosion at his home Dec. 8.

The march, like all street demonstrations this weekend, was banned by police, but Arabs taking part were allowed to proceed to the mosque in small groups.

The marchers, some 250 people in all, carried red banners and Palestinian flags. There were no clashes.

**Vatican Talks**

Although Israel has no regular diplomatic relations with the Vatican, Foreign Minister Abba Eban visited the Holy See officially in October 1969.

Since then, Israeli Foreign Ministry sources said, the Israeli Embassy in Rome has maintained frequent contacts with the Vatican, informing it of Israel's stand on the Middle East conflict and the safeguarding of Christian communities and their sacred places in the Holy Land.

## Thieu Says Kissinger Wants Russia to Control Indochina

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam says he believes that Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, wants Soviet control of Indochina in order to create a threat to China.

In an interview published in the magazine The New Republic,

Mr. Thieu said he still hopes for peace in Vietnam. He said an agreement could come by the end of January. If it did not, he said, it was possible hostilities could continue for another three or four years.

Mr. Thieu was questioned on Dec. 30 in Saigon by Italian journalist, Oriana Fallaci, The

verbatim text of the interview ran nine pages in the magazine.

**Kissinger's Strategy**

Commenting on Mr. Kissinger's view of the significance of Vietnam for world affairs, Mr. Thieu said: Mr. Kissinger's strategic conception of the world is very smart: a Southeast Asia con-

trolled by the Russians, or an Indochina controlled by the Russians, in order to control and contain China.

"Russians are less dangerous than the Chinese, so it is necessary to ask the Russians to contain the Chinese and to pose Indochina as a threat to the south of China," he said.



**FORE PEACE**—While Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho were continuing their negotiations in the house at right on Saturday afternoon, golfing enthusiasts were practicing on the golf course at Saint-Nom-la-Bretèche.

## Nixon, Kissinger and Haig Hold Talks—the Decisive Session?

(Continued from Page 1)

was some speculation that the President's chief national security aide would resume the private negotiations with Mr. Tho in Paris, perhaps later this week.

Last night, Mr. Ziegler said there are "no plans" for the President to address the American people before his inaugural speech Saturday. But Mr. Ziegler did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Nixon would have some report on Vietnam before that time.

Mr. Ziegler said that the week's meetings in Paris were "serious."

Before Mr. Kissinger returned to Paris last Sunday, Mr. Ziegler said that if both sides approached the meetings in a "serious" manner a settlement could be reached for a cease-fire in Indochina and a return of American prisoners of war.

A high American official asserted, however, that no agreement had yet been initiated. In the Kissinger-Tho negotiations in September and October, it had been tentatively agreed that Mr. Kissinger would go to Hanoi to initial the document. At that time, it was believed that Secretary of State William P. Rogers would then go to Paris to sign the agreement.

While Mr. Ziegler was restrained in what he said—no doubt remembering the high hopes engendered by optimistic statements by Mr. Kissinger and the President in October and early November—he made it clear that the talks had not been broken off.

On the contrary, he said that American and North Vietnamese technical experts would meet again in Paris tomorrow, that Mr. Kissinger had returned "for consultations with the President" and that "both sides have agreed not to comment on the discussions while negotiations are still in progress."

Plans for yesterday's announcements and the Nixon-Kissinger-Haig meetings appeared to have been carefully orchestrated.

From the available evidence, the schedule was worked out well before Mr. Nixon left Washington Friday afternoon for what was described as "two or three days" in Florida to concentrate on his inaugural address and State of the Union message.

In a meeting with congressional leaders last week, the President was quoted as saying he believed he would know within a week after Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho resumed their talks whether progress could be made.

Despite Paris reports earlier in

the week of a frosty atmosphere at the bargaining table, the sessions encouraged some hope because each day's meeting was lengthy.

On Thursday, when the technical experts appeared at the table with the principal negotiators, new hopes were raised.

**Flurry of Interest**

After the President arrived here Friday there was a flurry of interest because of reports from Paris that progress was being made, and old-time Nixon-watchers sensed that much was happening behind the scenes even though nothing was being said publicly.

Shortly after 6 a.m. yesterday,

Mr. Ziegler awakened reporters to tell them that Mr. Kissinger would leave Paris at the conclusion of the day's session to fly here "for consultations with the President."

Why Mr. Ziegler made the announcement at that hour—several hours before Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho concluded their meeting—was never explained.

At a noon briefing, Mr. Ziegler announced that Gen. Haig was flying here from Washington to attend the meeting at the President's residence.

Gen. Haig was at the White House on several occasions last week, presumably for conferences on Vietnam.

He has made nearly a dozen trips to Vietnam in the last few years as the President's envoy, and he is in better standing with Mr. Thieu than is Mr. Kissinger.

Gen. Haig was in Paris with Mr. Kissinger for the early December bargaining that resulted in a break-up of the sessions. On Dec. 17, he flew to Southeast Asia to meet with Mr. Thieu and leaders in Cambodia, Laos and Thailand.

Mr. Thieu remains an uncertain factor, but some Washington officials believe that President Nixon has made it clear to Mr. Thieu that he cannot exercise a veto if an accord is reached in Paris.

## Breakthrough Indicated, Paris Round Ends

(Continued from Page 1)

were followed by the Dec. 13 negotiation stalemate and bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong, for the first time by B-52s.

It was not known what movement on substance led to the progress referred to by both sides, nor how much delay is contemplated before an initialing and signing might take place. While observers suggested that Mr. Nixon might like to have an agreement by next Saturday, inauguration day, time and distances might preclude this.

The major problems, as the talks got under way a week ago, were spelled out by the South Vietnamese. They were the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South and use of the Demilitarized Zone for infiltration; the composition of the national council that is to assure cooperation between Saigon and the Viet Cong, and international control.

In addition there is the question of prisoners—political and military—on all sides.

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## Nixon Burned in Effigy

BONN, Jan. 14 (UPI)—About 20,000 anti-war protesters marched through downtown Bonn yesterday chanting "Nixon Murderer." They burned President Nixon in effigy in the old town square.

The demonstration—the biggest to date in West Germany against the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam—was peaceful except for a five-minute brawl on the steps of the 300-year-old city hall between about 30 young demonstrators and 20 policemen.

The youths beat the police with North Vietnamese flags and red banners tied to long bamboo poles as they tried to occupy the steps and break open the front door of the building. Other youths tossed rocks and bottles, but the police cleared the stairway with fists and clubs.

Police said two demonstrators

## Da Nang Area Accidentally Hit

## MiG Downed, B-52 Damaged, 2d Bombing Mistake in Week

SAIGON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The U.S. command today reported the downing of another MiG above the 20th parallel of North Vietnam, the second in a week. The U.S. command also reported a second mistaken American bombing in the Da Nang area in a week.

One Vietnamese civilian was killed and 13 were wounded in the accidental bombing yesterday, 15 miles southwest of Da Nang, the command said.

Further north, the six crewmen of the B-52 bomber were not hurt when the plane was damaged over North Vietnam's panhandle. The plane landed at the Da Nang Air Base before dawn today.

The U.S. command reported more heavy air raids along a 200-mile supply corridor stretching from 30 miles below the 20th parallel in North Vietnam southward across the Demilitarized Zone into Quang Tri Province.

In a delayed report, the command said that a U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom jet fighter on patrol over the Gulf of Tonkin crossed the 20th parallel Friday and shot down a North Vietnamese MiG-17 about 88 miles off the coast. A spokesman said the enemy plane threatened Seventh Fleet ships and planes.

These troops and captured five heavy weapons and 26 rifles, the Saigon command said.

Government casualties were reported as five marines wounded.

The South Vietnamese military command also corrected an earlier report saying that four North Vietnamese tanks were spotted Friday and knocked out by bombers near rubber plantations 40 miles northwest of Saigon. Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, chief spokesman for the command, said that the correct location is 75 miles north of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

In Cambodia, Communist forces today ambushed a Cambodian unit near the Highway 5 crossroads town of Oudong as fighting flared anew north of the capital. According to field reports, half the 120-man column was lost.

**Positions Enriched**

An informant said that a mixed force of Viet Cong and Cambodian guerrillas and Moien Chann tribesmen encircled three government positions near Oudong, 28 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, before dawn. Fighting continued through the day.

The Cambodians sent in reinforcements, who lifted the siege and killed 100 guerrillas. But the Communist force then struck from behind, inflicting heavy losses on the government side, the informant said.

They added that the Cambodians fled under pressure, leaving behind about 60 men.

**Downed at Sea**

The plane "crashed into the water a few miles north of 20 degrees latitude," said a spokesman. The plane was shot down by a North Vietnamese MiG-17 about 88 miles off the coast. A spokesman said the enemy plane threatened Seventh Fleet ships and planes.

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# -52 Day Anti-Drug Plan Includes Urinalyses for School Children

By Gene I. Macroff

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A new drug detection program that calls for school children to be screened for drugs is being implemented in New York City. The program, which is being implemented in the city's schools, is a last resort, a spokesman for the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention of the City of New York said. "If kids are trying to get into the drug business, then early identification is the best way to handle it," he said.

# Howard Hughes Thought Still to Lack Passport

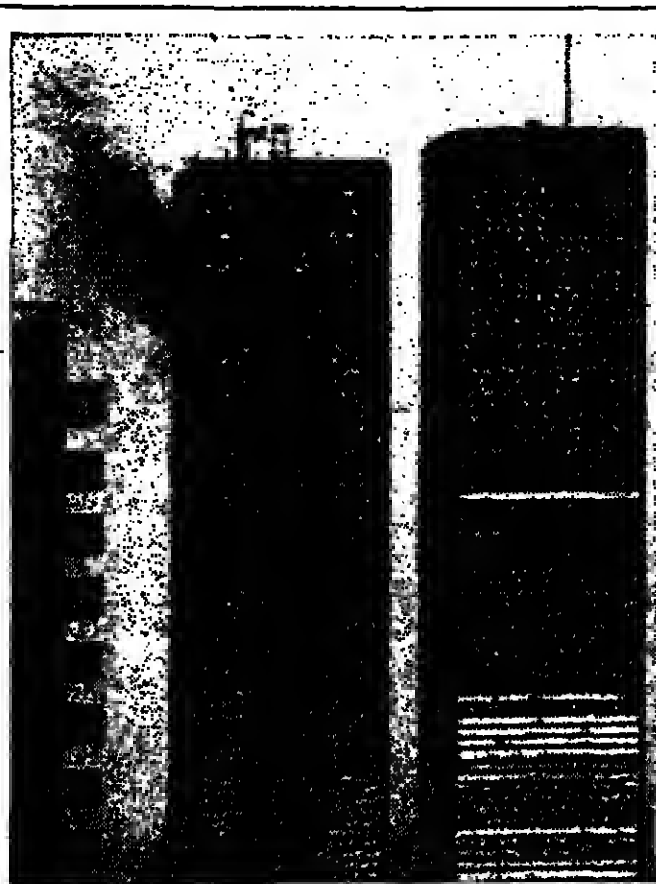
LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Howard Hughes arrived in London from Nicaragua more than two weeks ago without a passport, and as far as the U.S. Embassy knows he still lacks one. An embassy spokesman said that Hughes has been in London since Dec. 27 without a passport. He has been in the city for more than two weeks and has not been seen publicly since.

# Senate Chiefs Say Congress Can't End War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI).—The Democratic and Republican leaders of the Senate today said Congress, even if it had the power of the purse, could not end the war in Vietnam. "We can't end the war," said Sen. Mansfield, a Republican. "We can pass resolutions, but we can't end the war."

# Black Is Acquitted Rioting on Carrier

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP).—A black teen-age sailor was found not guilty of rioting and looting during a riot on the ship carrier Kitty Hawk. A special court-martial panel of three enlisted men and one officer, including two blacks, deliberated 30 minutes Thursday before acquitting Seaman Arnold G. 19, on three counts of assault and one of rioting. Three other blacks tried here have been found guilty of various crimes stemming from the riot, which the Navy says that 45 men injured. Courts-martial are being held for 17 more blacks.



Smoke billowing from one of the World Trade towers.

# Smoke-Purge System Passes Test In Small Fire at N.Y. Trade Center

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP).—A small fire at the World Trade Center put the complex's "smoke-purge system" to the test Friday afternoon. It worked, belching smoke out of the south tower of the 110-story building and causing alarm in the neighborhood. The fire was confined to construction material outside the tower and in three underground levels. There were no injuries.

# Four Watergate Defendants May Decide to Plead Guilty

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP).—Four more guilty pleas may be forthcoming in the Watergate trial, according to reports here. Defendants and lawyers added to the speculation by conferring during the weekend after a mysterious closed-door court session on Friday. It was understood that four of the defendants were feeling pressure Friday to plead guilty and avoid further trial. Former White House consultant E. Howard Hunt Jr. already has pleaded guilty. But at least two of the defendants, G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord Jr., were reported to be holding out for a full trial that may take many weeks. It will resume tomorrow in open session. No public business was conducted Friday in the trial of the six remaining defendants charged in connection with the break-in and alleged bugging on June 17 of Democratic National Headquarters in Washington's Watergate complex. After government prosecutors argued peripheral motions in the U. S. Court of Appeals in the morning, U. S. District Judge John J. Sirica held a closed-door session in the afternoon with only the defendants, their lawyers and a hastily summoned Spanish interpreter present.

# California Rejects Move to Insert 'Divine Creation' Theory in Texts

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 14.—A new move to put the religious theory of creation in California science textbooks was killed Friday by the state Board of Education. The six-to-three vote against inserting "the theory of divine or special creation" in portions of a textbook dealing with the origin of life apparently disposed of the hotly debated issue. Action on the surprise motion by board member Eugene Ragie clarified the board's position, which had been left muddled by a vote on a similar proposal at last month's meeting. At that time, a move to insert the creation theory as balance to evolution theories also failed, although the vote was five to three in favor. It failed because the votes of six of the ten-member board are needed to take action. One member was absent and there was one vacancy on the board then. Mr. Ragie's motion called for all science books to contain the following statement as a part of any treatment of the subject of the origin of life: "There are basic conflicting theories as to the origin of life. Neither is fully supported by scientific fact. The older of the two is the theory of divine or special creation. Of more recent date is the theory of evolution, to which many scientists subscribe."

# House Chiefs Accused of Reform Delay

Democrats' Caucus Urged to Take Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (WP).—Common Cause charged yesterday that Democratic leaders of the House are trying to prevent enactment of various reforms by delaying the scheduling of a House Democratic caucus "with a full reform schedule." A caucus is scheduled for Monday, Jan. 22, but as of now only the question of whether to have an automatic vote on committee chairmanships is scheduled to come before it. According to Common Cause, a citizens lobby, this violates an agreement that reform leaders in the House had with Speaker Carl Albert, D. Okla., and caucus chairman Otis Teague, of Texas. The agreement was that if reform leaders would let the Jan. 2 caucus be limited to basic organizational matters like nomination of the speaker and election of the majority leader, a separate caucus with a full agenda of reform items would be held on Jan. 10. Among the reform items, Common Cause said, were opening more committee meetings, including markup sessions, modifying the closed-meeting rule and making public all record votes taken in the caucus. Rep. Albert called the Common Cause charges "simply untrue" and "completely irresponsible." "I have always been interested in reform and have been eager to consider proposals that would have the potential of making our proceedings more open and responsible to the people we serve," he said.

# Kleindienst Sees Dramatic Success In Fight on Crime

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14 (AP).—U.S. Attorney General Richard C. Kleindienst yesterday claimed dramatic successes for the Nixon administration's fight against crime. "We think we have brought the crisis of lawlessness under control," Mr. Kleindienst said in remarks prepared for delivery to the Associated Contractors of Ohio. Mr. Kleindienst said 2,500 underworld figures were convicted during President Nixon's first four years. Many of those "have been associates rather than actual members of organized crime families," he said, "and we have cut very deeply into the ranks of the underworld." Mr. Kleindienst said the administration's concentration on international narcotics rings that import drugs has created a shortage of heroin in New York. "It has since spread to the other major cities on the East Coast, from Boston to Miami, and into the Midwest as far as Chicago. This includes shortages reported in major cities of Ohio," he said. "We have not yet won the war, but we now have the enemy in retreat," he said. "We will keep up our offensive until we drive the last of the major narcotics rings out of business."

# Djilas Asserts He's 'No Longer A Communist'

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP).—Milovan Djilas, former Yugoslav vice-president who fell out with President Tito and was jailed for many years after finding fault with the system, said in a radio interview here last night that he is "no longer a Communist." "I am no longer either a Communist or Marxist, but I am not anti-Communist or anti-Marxist, either, but simply a critic of the system in which I live," Mr. Djilas, who is 62 and ill, lives alone in Belgrade. Following two terms of imprisonment after publishing "The New Class" and "Conversations With Stalin," he was allowed to go to the United States to lecture at Princeton University in 1968. Asked why he chose to live in Belgrade when he could be in America, he said "I think that it is preferable for me to be imprisoned in Yugoslavia than to remain free abroad. . . . My destiny is linked with my country, my people and my friends." He criticized the New Left in the United States, saying it had "no perspective whatsoever," because its ideology is Marxist and anarchistic. While it has had some successes, the New Left "has not succeeded in any way in changing the society," Mr. Djilas said.

# Portuguese Leader, Franco Go Hunting

CIUDAD REAL, Spain, Jan. 14 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Portugal's president, Adm. Americo Thomas, shot a total of 1,791 partridges in a hunting party at Santa Cruz de Mendel near here today and yesterday. With Gen. Franco and Adm. Thomas were Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, Spain's future king, and several cabinet members of the two countries.



Juan Corona grimacing as he leaves county courthouse.

# Inaugural Concert Deletes Composition as Not in Spirit

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (NYT).—A work composed for the official inaugural concert to be played by the Philadelphia Orchestra at Kennedy Center in Washington on Jan. 19 has been deleted from the program by the Presidential Inaugural Committee. The composer, Vincent Persichetti, said he had been told that the action was taken because the text of the work might embarrass President Nixon. The text is Lincoln's second inaugural address, and Mr. Persichetti said he had been asked to use it by the committee. However, the press officer for the committee, Powell Moore, said: "I'm told by the people involved that there was no firm commitment that the composition would be used. The reason for the decision not to use it was not that it might embarrass the President. There must have been some misunderstanding."

# Three Weeks' Notice

Mr. Persichetti, a prominent American composer, said he had been asked only three weeks ago to compose a work for narrator and orchestra that would incorporate the brief address delivered by Lincoln at his second inauguration on March 4, 1865. The narrator was to have been Charlton Heston. Mr. Persichetti's initial instincts were to decline. "I did not think it was possible for a composer to do such a thing so quickly," he said, "and politically I was not interested in getting involved because of my personal convictions." "But I sat up that night reading the address, and I suddenly saw what I could do with it. And I felt that I could do it for anyone because this was a statement of my strong belief in my fellow human beings and also of my hope for peace."

# Dane Wins 1st Prize In British Chess Play

HASTINGS, England, Jan. 14 (Reuters).—Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen won first prize in the premier chess tournament here yesterday, with East German's Wolfgang Uhlmann second and Britain's international master William Hartston third. Mr. Larsen made sure of victory by winning his last-round game against Mr. Hartston, who failed to win the half point he needed to attain grandmaster form.

# Corona Sick, Judge May Delay Verdict

Defendant May Have Had Heart Attack

FAIRFIELD, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP).—The jury in the mass-murder trial of Juan Corona concluded its third day of deliberations yesterday as the 38-year-old defendant, described as "tense and anxious," was recovering from an apparent heart attack. Mr. Corona, a Mexican citizen who worked as a farm-labor contractor in Santa Clara County, is accused of hacking to death 25 drifters and migrant workers and burying their bodies in shallow graves. The defendant, who was stricken Friday night, was reported conscious and in stable condition in the state medical institution at nearby Vacaville. He had suffered two previous heart attacks since his confinement without bail began in the spring of 1971.

Presiding Judge Richard E. Patton said the situation was "unprecedented" and that any verdict announcement might have to be delayed until Mr. Corona can be present to hear it. The alternatives, he said, include bringing the defendant to court on stretcher or taking the jury to the hospital. The judge said deliberations will resume tomorrow morning. The trial has gone on for four months.

# Defendant's Rights

Mr. Corona's attorney told reporters that he would not waive his client's right to be present in court for the verdict or further jury instructions. Defense counsel Richard Hawk said he was "furious" that he had not been advised of Mr. Corona's condition until he arrived at the courthouse yesterday morning. Several of Mr. Corona's relatives, he said, said they also had not been advised and that his sister, Rosario Buenrostro, 33, fainted when she heard the news. Mr. Hawk said that it may be several days or more before Mr. Corona could be present at the courthouse.

# Attorneys Said the Jury of 10 Men and Two Women Would Not Be Advised of Mr. Corona's Condition

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## Per- eaceomb Blasts Ulster Kill Policemen oby-Trapped Car d a Land Mine

ST. PAUL, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A policeman was killed and a woman injured in two bombings today, raising the toll more than three years of violence between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland. The police killed and persons slain overall.

A bomb-trapped car killed two of the officers and a woman in a bombing on a rural road.

The car, rigged with a bomb, exploded outside a Londonderry police station just after four of a entered it after going off.

The blast killed one policeman only. Another, whose legs were blown off, died from loss of blood in a hospital. The two were seriously injured.

After a police car driving on a road near Fomerby, 97 miles of Belfast, detonated a land mine. The blast killed one policeman in the car and seriously injured the other, police said.

Belfast, three men were dead by security forces in the Catholic Ballymurphy area after troops had been digging in a garden, a British Army spokesman said. Near soldiers found a rifle and more than 100 rounds of ammunition.

At night, a bomb wrecked a Roman Catholic bar and injured 25 persons, three of whom were seriously injured, police said, and other bombings produced no fatalities.

Five persons were detained in Irish Republic yesterday and being held in Bridewell on today. The group, including a top Provisional IRA commander of the illegal Irish Republican Army, Leo Martin, will appear in court today.

Yesterday, seven IRA members were moved from their Mountain Jail to the security Curragh military camp, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The Belfast bombing, which killed two men and injured three, was the first in the Catholic Springfield Road district from a passing car.

There was no warning at all, one of the injured, John McEneaney, 25, "Everyone was talking about drinking, then there was a bang, screams and people lying on the ground."

At the other two bombings, a Provisional IRA-7 anti-tank rocket struck a bar in the town of Newton Hamilton, an army spokesman said. "We believe the intended target was a nearby house which troops use as a temporary billet," he said. A 25- and 40- pound bomb caused the damage.

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FLYING HIGH—One of the "stars" of the movie takes a break in director's chair on location in Carmel, Calif.

## Film Work Is Featherbed Job For Flock of California Seagulls

CARMEL, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—Forty seagulls that landed jobs as extras in a movie being filmed here are living high. They dine on horseshoe stew and sleep in a barn equipped with heat lamps and sandy floors.

And the movie's two stars—also seagulls—have it even better. They stay at the local Holiday Inn in a room with a fine view of the ocean and all the furniture covered with sheets.

The movie is "Jonathan Livingston Seagull," based on Richard Bach's best-selling book on how courage and will-power can surmount all obstacles.

Since there are no humans in the cast, a narrator's voice will tell the story and supply the dialogue.

To cast the film, producer Hall Bartlett had to get a permit from the Federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and agree to capture and release the birds on a rotating basis, so that no one bird would be in captivity too long. Most auditions were held at local garbage dumps, where seagulls tend to congregate.

"These birds are extensively trained and are like real pros," said assistant production supervisor Joan Arnold. "But you just have to wait to get the others to turn toward the camera and do what you want." She said that the extras tend to meander about and preen themselves a lot.

Final location shots for the feature-length film are being made this week and soon a lot of seagulls will be out of work.

## U.S. Said to Expect Progress In European Security Talks

By Dusko Doder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The United States is expecting significant progress in preparatory negotiations on a European security conference because of "encouraging" changes in Moscow's position on some key issues, senior administration officials said today.

The officials, in separate interviews on the eve of the resumption of preparatory talks in Helsinki tomorrow, pointed specifically to Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev's cautious endorsement of the need for greater exchange of peoples and ideas in Europe.

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Before Mr. Brezhnev's speech on Dec. 21, the Soviet Union gave no sign of acceding to this key Western objective.

Moreover, the United States and the Soviet Union, along with their respective NATO and Warsaw Pact allies, are scheduled to begin preparatory talks on Jan. 31 in Geneva on mutual and balanced force reductions in Central Europe, perhaps the most significant and complex talks ever to be undertaken by two opposing military blocs.

Washington's Plans  
Although the Geneva talks will deal with the principal issues of European security, which still depends on the balance between U.S. and Soviet forces concentrated on either side of the Elbe, Washington intends to promote some security measures at the larger, 34-nation forum in Helsinki.

These limited measures, which officials described as possible "confidence building" factors in Europe, include proposals for exchanges of observers on military maneuvers and advance notice of time and locations for all such war games.

While there is no excess of enthusiasm for the Helsinki talks here, ranking U.S. officials recognize that a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is a near certainty and that U.S. diplomacy should seek to influence the direction of the preparatory negotiations.

Gain Is Seen  
Even those officials who were deeply distrustful of the whole business now seem to feel that some "concrete and practical" improvement in East-West relations is to be gained in the talks.

This attitude reflects not only Washington's assessment of shifts in Soviet policies but also the belief here that the Soviet Union has become less interested in the conference.

Moscow, which originally proposed the Pan-European meeting as a means of achieving specific political objectives, has accomplished its goals through an interrelated chain of détente moves: Bonn's agreements with Moscow and Warsaw that legitimized territorial gains made by the Communists during World War II, and the Berlin agreement and East-West German accord, which conferred international respectability on East Germany.

The United States and its allies contend that the conference should be held at the level of

## Obituaries Fernando Cardinal Cento, 89, Papal Diplomat for 30 Years

ROME, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Fernando Cardinal Cento, 89, a leading church diplomat for more than 30 years, died here yesterday morning at the old Palace of the Apostolic Chancery, where he lived.

Cardinal Cento was named a cardinal in the first consistory of Pope John XXIII on Dec. 15, 1958, along with the man who was to become Pope Paul VI. Between 1926 and 1938, the cardinal served as the nuncio, or ambassador, of Pope Pius XI and Pius XII in Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Belgium, Luxembourg and Portugal. In 1937, during one of his missions in Latin America, he helped re-establish diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Ecuador after 40 years of estrangement.

The cleric also served as the Pope's ambassador extraordinary at the inaugurations of three Latin American presidents and at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth of Britain in 1953. As a cardinal, he was the Pope's legate at a number of eucharistic congresses.

Ordained in 1905  
He was born into a worker's family at Pollenza, a small town in central Italy near the Adriatic coast, and received degrees in theology, philosophy and law. In 1905, he was ordained a priest and then taught literature and philosophy at Macerata, also in central Italy. After brief service in Rome as secretary to the Monsignor, he became a chamberlain to Pope Benedict XV, the future cardinal returned to Macerata as a pastor at the local cathedral.

In 1922, the newly elected Pius XI appointed him Bishop of Acireale, in eastern Sicily. In four years in that diocese, he was able to set up 42 new parishes. He was there during the fierce eruption of Mount Etna in June, 1926.

In February, 1962, Pope John appointed him Grand Rector, or head, of the Vatican's Holy See, which has jurisdiction over all cases of conscience and questions involving indulgences.

Vatican Council Post  
Before and during the Second Vatican Council of 1962-65, the cardinal headed the Commission for the Apostolate of the Laity and was among the chief sponsors of a papal decree on mass media. Cardinal Cento's death reduced the members of the Sacred College of Cardinals to 115.

Dr. Roy F. Nichols  
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Dr. Roy F. Nichols, retired dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania and a 1949 winner of the Pulitzer Prize in history, died at his home Thursday after a long illness.

The Pulitzer Prize for "a distinguished book on the history of the United States" was awarded to Dr. Nichols for his work "The Disruption of American Democracy."

The volume detailed the disintegration of the "American Democracy" party from 1856 to 1861. In it, Dr. Nichols, who later became president of the American Historical Association, rejected the tendency to glorify and defend the South, substituting an attempt at a balance in historical interpretation.

He pictured controversial figures like James Buchanan and

Albert (Turk) Edwards  
SEATTLE, Jan. 14 (AP)—Albert (Turk) Edwards, 65, a member of the football Hall of Fame, died Wednesday at his home in suburban Kirkland, Wash.

An All-America tackle at Washington State University, Mr. Edwards went on to a professional football career that spanned 17 years and saw him rise from player on five championship teams to coach and vice-president of the Washington Redskins. Many called him the "greatest football lineman of them all."

Mr. Edwards was inducted into professional football's Hall of Fame in 1969. He was welcomed into the hall by Mel Hein, also a Hall of Famer, who played on the same Cougar team that met Alabama in the 1939 Rose Bowl.

In 1939, Mr. Edwards was signed to a pro contract by the Boston Braves, a team that ultimately became the Redskins and moved to Washington.

Mr. Edwards operated a sporting goods store in Seattle for several years.

Paul Foster Clark  
NEWTON, Mass., Jan. 14 (UPI)—Paul Foster Clark, 80, retired president and chairman of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., died here Thursday.

Mr. Clark was with John Hancock 46 years. He had been president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, chairman of the American College of Life Underwriters, the Institute of Life Insurance and the Life Insurance Medical Research Society and trustee of the Latham Clinic of Boston University, and Garland Junior College.

Sir Francis Fogarty  
ELSTED, England, Jan. 14 (AP)—Sir Francis Fogarty, 73, Irish-born pioneer of the Royal Air Force and former aide to Queen Elizabeth II, died at his home in this Surrey County village Friday.

Sir Francis began his air career at 18 when he enlisted in Britain's Royal Flying Corps. He was knighted in 1950, became an air chief marshal three years later and was appointed royal aide in 1956. He retired from the RAF in 1957.

Immediately after World War II, he was in command of RAF operations in Italy. After his retirement, he became director-general of the English-Speaking Union.

Renault Official  
Jailed 4 Years  
PARIS, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—A Renault motor company official was sentenced yesterday to four years in jail for the slaying of a Maoist militant who was shot fatally during a clash at a Renault plant last year.

Jean-Antoine Tramon, a Renault personnel officer, was found guilty of killing Pierre Overney, 23, during a battle between Maoists and security guards at the plant in suburban Billancourt last Feb. 25.

Tramon told the court that he shot Overney accidentally while waving his pistol in an attempt to intimidate the club-wielding Maoists into leaving the factory grounds.

Ghana Backs Zambia  
ACCRA, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Ghana's head of state, Col. Ignatius Acheampong, has urged black Africa to take concerted action to defend Zambia against the economic blockade imposed by Rhodesia.

In a strongly worded address to the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee here Friday night, he described the blockade as "unpardonable blackmail not only against the people of Zambia but against the whole of Africa."

Japan Embassy in China  
TOKYO, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Japan has opened an embassy in China for the first time in nearly 35 years.

## China Denies Engaging in Opium Trade

At UN It Denounces  
'Wicked' Soviet Lies

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 14 (UPI)—China has accused the Soviet press of trying to disrupt Peking's growing friendships abroad by falsely charging that China is trafficking in illegal opium to obtain American dollars.

Denying the Soviet press report as lies and slander, Peking quoted an American authority as saying there was no evidence of any trafficking from China.

The countercharge was made in a dispatch from the Chinese government's press agency, Hsinhua, which was circulated here as a press statement of the Chinese delegation.

It said that the Soviet press began spreading rumors last September, first saying that China was "corrupting" the African people with opium and later reporting that China was opening up an important new market for selling opium in Europe.

The Chinese dispatch declared that the Soviet press agency, Tass, on Dec. 27, spread a rumor that China had earned \$12 billion to \$15 billion a year by opium trade abroad.

Tass asserted that opium had been shipped to the United States through Hong Kong and Macao, in return for concentrated uranium and equipment, the Chinese dispatch declared. It added:

"The wicked aim of Soviet revisionist social imperialism in these low-down acts is very clear; that is, it tries through such lies to impair China's international prestige and disrupt the daily growing friendship between the Chinese people and the people of various countries."

Declaring that "lies have short legs," the Chinese dispatch maintained that a strict government policy of prohibition against narcotics trading had been in force since 1950. It also quoted Nelson G. Gross, the State Department's special coordinator for international narcotics matters, as saying there was no evidence of any illicit trade from China into other areas.

In Washington, authorities said that extensive inquiries had shown no involvement by Peking in illegal traffic.

Britain Puts Toll  
From Flu This  
Winter at 1,700

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The death toll in Britain's influenza epidemic this winter has topped 1,700, with deaths from related ailments "increasing dramatically," the Health Ministry has announced.

The latest figures, released yesterday, indicated that 882 persons died in the week ending Jan. 5, almost double the number of victims in the previous week.

Deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis totalled 4,517 in the week ending Jan. 5, compared to 3,074 the week before—more than double the level in the same period last year.

The Royal College of General Practitioners said in its weekly survey that more than one person in every 200 in England and Wales were sufficiently ill in the week ending Jan. 5 to consult their doctors.

3 Bombs Mailed  
Locally to Israelis

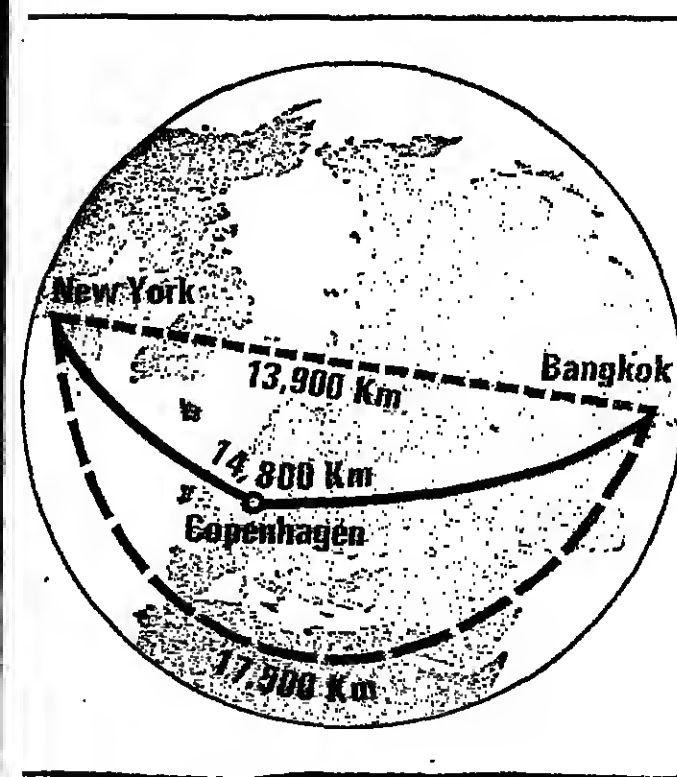
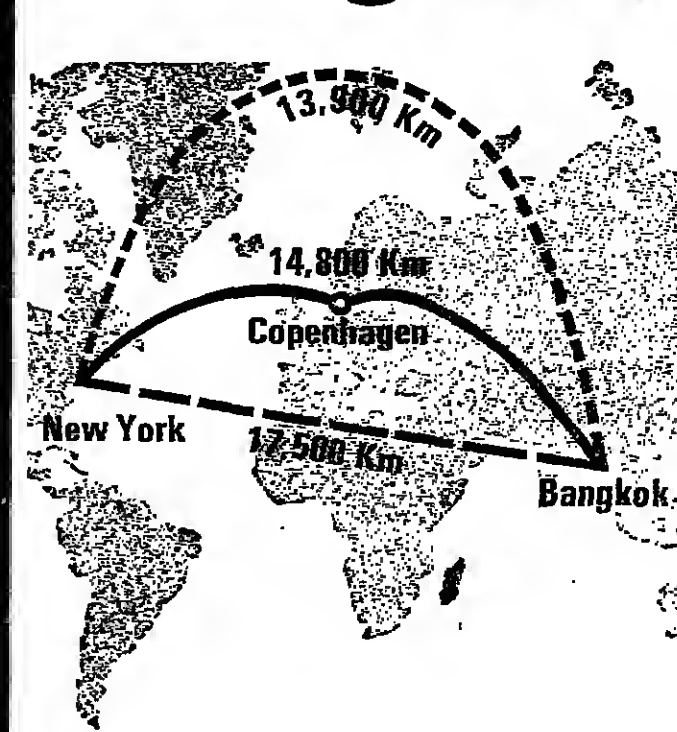
TEL AVIV, Jan. 14 (UPI)—A letter bomb exploded in the hands of a schoolteacher today and postal workers intercepted two others in what a security official termed the possible beginning of a local mail campaign by Arab guerrillas. Both envelopes bore Israeli postmarks.

The exploded bomb wounded three persons slightly, police said. The teacher, 28-year-old Anat Zamir, suffered injury to her right hand.

It marked the first time letter bombs had been mailed locally to Israeli addresses, a Communications Ministry spokesman said. Letter bombs to Israelis previously had been mailed only from other countries.

# WHO IS RIGHT..

## the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

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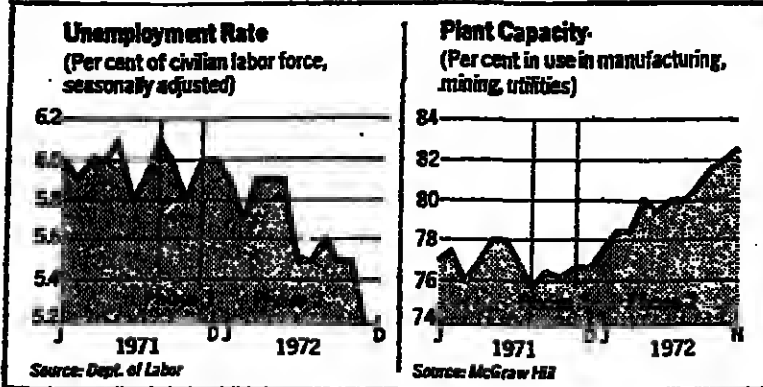
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## Nixon's Program—Wisdom or Folly?

As the charts and arguments below demonstrate, it was painfully evident once again last week that economic forecasting is not exactly an exact science. Some economists say the charts prove the wisdom of President Nixon's decision to scrap most mandatory economic controls under Phase 3. Others say the same charts prove his folly.

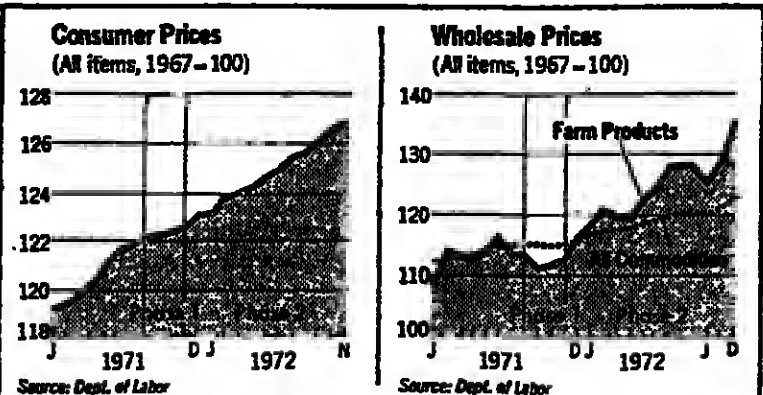


### PRO

With unemployment declining and utilization of available plant increasing, the slack in the economy is fast disappearing. Rigid controls under these circumstances distort the economy and produce serious inequities. The remedy is to loosen controls and reduce government spending.

### CON

The closer the economy gets to full employment and full utilization of plant, the greater the pressure on prices, wages, rents. That calls for firmer not looser controls.

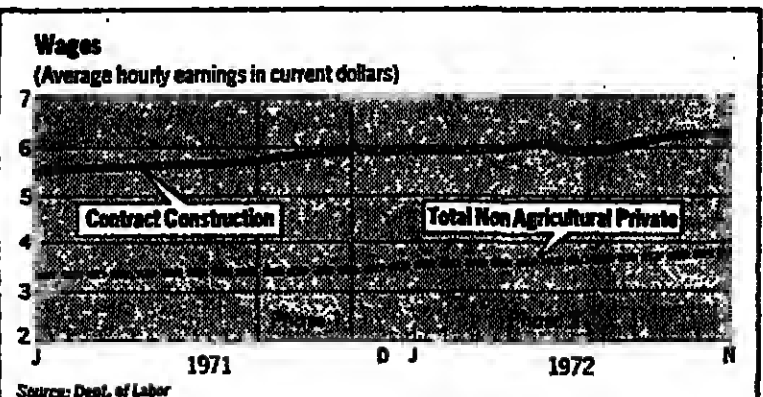


### PRO

Consumer price increases overall have not got out of hand. Farm prices are a problem, but they can be dampened without controls by liberalized import quotas, increased acreage in cultivation and other measures to increase supplies.

### CON

A great many prices are still volatile—look at the Wholesale Price Index, which tends to forecast consumer prices. It will take months for supply increases to check rising farm prices.



### PRO

Wage increases have been held back to the point where it's safe to shift to a voluntary guidelines system, with government intervention if necessary. In construction—a problem area—mandatory wage and price controls stay in effect.

### CON

With no controls and major contracts up for negotiation this year, wage demands are bound to escalate to keep pace with the inevitable increase in prices.

## Phase 3—The 'Stick in the Closet'

By John Hebers

WASHINGTON (NYT)—It was 17 months ago, on a dog day of summer, that President Nixon, in a major and sudden reversal of policy, jolted the nation by imposing wage and price controls on a persistently inflationary economy. Last Thursday, while workmen silvered in the January winds, extending stands around the White House for a second Nixon inauguration, the President dropped another bombshell.

With nearly everyone expecting Phase-2 controls to be extended without major change, Mr. Nixon issued an executive order ending mandatory controls—except for those on food, health care and construction—and replacing them with a system based mainly on "voluntary cooperation."

Adding to the surprise was the fact that the announcement was made just two days after it was disclosed that one of the indicators of inflation, wholesale prices, rose a seasonally adjusted 1.6 percent in December, the largest monthly increase since the Korean War. Further, the President's action was not markedly different from the course proposed by Sen. George McGovern in last year's presidential campaign and repudiated at the time by administration spokesmen as too lax. Not surprisingly, the action was both widely praised and widely condemned.

### Thrust of Plan

This is the thrust of the President's plan, called Phase 3 of the program instituted on Aug. 15, 1971:

● In order to keep the inflation rate to 2.5 percent or less by the end of 1973—the administration's goal—companies and labor unions are urged to keep wages and prices within boundaries set by the government, roughly 5.5 percent or less for annual wage increases and 1.5 percent a year for increased profit margins. If these guidelines are violated, the government has "a stick in the closet"—authority to roll back the increases and impose fines of up to \$5,000 for each violation.

● Controls will be retained over areas of the economy that have been highly inflationary—food processing and retailing, construction and health care.

Raw food products will remain uncontrolled but the administration is taking steps to keep down prices by increasing the supply.

● The Price Commission and the Pay Board are abolished, with parts of their staffs assigned to the Cost of Living Council, which will work with a reduced number of Internal Revenue Service agents to monitor companies and unions. The council will be headed by John T. Dunlop, a Harvard economist.

President Nixon, in a message to Congress asking for an extension of the law that gives him wide discretion in imposing or relaxing controls, said the new policy "can mean even greater price stability with less restrictive bureaucracy," depending on the "self-restraint"

exercised by both the private and public sectors.

2 Aides Credited

Two men whose advice figured heavily in the President's decision were George P. Shultz, secretary of the Treasury and assistant to the President, who made the announcement in the White House Press Room Thursday morning, and Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. But a pledge by George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, and other labor leaders to return to the stabilization program and cooperate in seeking noninflationary wage increases in this year of heavy collective bargaining, was believed to have been perhaps

### Sticking Point of Phase 3

## Sparing Rod Seen Spoiling Goals

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT)—How successfully Phase-3 restrains the wage-price spiral will depend on how soon and how hard the Nixon administration cracks down on unions and companies that exceed its anti-inflation standards. That was the judgment last week of ranking economists of every political persuasion, plus a considerable cross-section of sophisticated experts in industry and labor.

Even assuming that the administration does succeed in its parallel goal of eliminating the expansionary push of a big federal deficit, few economists have much hope that its new program will achieve the President's goal of a 2.5 percent inflation rate this year. But not many are ready to join the Nobel Prize winner, Paul Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in predicting that the climb in prices will get above 4 percent. The Phase-2 rate has been hovering at about 2.5 percent.

One reason for the general skepticism about cutting a full percentage point off that record in 1973 is that the "atmosphere" of last Thursday's White House

announcement misfired, even in the estimation of those most sympathetic to the Nixon decision. When the President unveiled Phase 1 of his new economic policy in August, 1971, the psychological shock of his surprise decision to freeze wages and prices created a spontaneous surge of hope throughout the economy that the government meant business in fighting inflation.

### Unintended Impact

This time the unintended impact of the revelation that mandatory controls were coming off three-quarters of the economy was to create a general sense of relaxation that could cause a new surge of pressure for higher prices and wages. The administration aim had been just the opposite: to convince everyone that the standards remained as firm as ever, despite the dismantling of the Pay Board and Price Commission.

"The marketing of what is essentially a sound revision in the program got off on the wrong foot," says Paul W. McCracken, first chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Nixon. "That started Phase 3 off toward the wrong goal line. The key to restoring its credibility lies in how decisively the club is used against those who get off the reservation."

Despite the generally favorable reaction to the Nixon proposals, and the return to the stabilization team of George Meany and other union boycotters, there are clearly real risks in what the President has undertaken. Some observers, for example, believe that a series of price increases, an increase in strikes and an upward push in the 5.5 percent wage guideline set by the Pay

Board is a virtual certainty in Phase-3.

### Impending Trouble

The first notice of impending trouble has come from Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the 556,000-member Amalgamated Meat Cutters. This is the biggest union representing workers in food-processing plants and supermarkets. Along with employees in health care and construction, they are the only workers left under mandatory controls—a situation Mr. Gorman denounces as "discriminatory in the extreme." He has called the union's lawyers to meet in Chicago this week to consider a legal challenge.

"If prices go up in our stores, that is the sin of the people who run the stores. Why take it out on the workers?" he asks.

Exactly the same complaint comes from Leon Davis, head of the 55,000-member Drug and Hospital Union in New York. He calls the new arrangement "arbitrary, brutal and indifferent." However, no signs of rebellion are yet evident among the three million unionists in the building trades, a tribute to the dexterity of the impartial chairman of their stabilization program—Prof. John T. Dunlop, the man the President has picked to keep the whole economy in balance.

But with contracts covering five million workers expiring this year, the economy plowing ahead under high steam, food prices and profits still going up and the labor market getting tighter, even the resourceful Mr. Dunlop may find himself over his head. "We don't care whether the President has Meany in his hip pocket or not," said one New York truck driver last week. "All we know is that every week we leave a bigger share of our pay at the checkout counter to cover our meat and groceries."

## Yugoslavia's Restless Young People

### 300,000 Working in Other Countries

BELGRADE.—A young Belgrade student who was late for a law examination hailed a taxi the other day and asked the driver to hurry.

"What's the rush?" the young driver of the cab said. "I already have a law degree, but what good is it doing me? My advice to you is stop worrying about your tests and start accumulating capital."

Inadequate job opportunities for young people, particularly for university graduates, is a big problem in Yugoslavia. Though 400,000 have graduated since 1945, education is not always a gateway to opportunity.

Dozens of vacated apartments in Belgrade—a city with a severe housing shortage—testify to the exodus of many of the country's most promising young people. The apartments are for rent because their owners are young professional people who have quit Yugoslavia for better paying and often more responsible positions in the West—an architect in Canada, a physicist in California, a doctor in Switzerland, a psychologist in London.

### The Best

"It is always the best people who seem to go," said a relative of one of the young emigrants. By President Tito's own worst estimate, there are 300,000 Yugoslavs under 30 working in the West—enough, he said recently, to "form three great armies" if the country was attacked. Of those, over 11,000 have university or secondary school degrees.

Yugoslavia's difficulties in providing incentives for young people are common to many developing countries. This has helped foster a climate of apathy and cynicism among the youth population. The complaints of young people tend to be concrete ones, involving the poor quality of student housing, inadequate stipends that leave many at the poverty level, the rigid educational system and the difficulty of finding a good job.

President Tito, backed by conservatives who have strengthened their position as a result of recent political changes, says that a major source of discontent among the younger generation is the neglect of Marxist education. Courses in Marxism will be reintroduced even at the primary school level, as will courses in the history of the World War II partisan resistance movement. The aim is to instill more civic responsibility, deeper ideological convictions and combat bourgeois and "liberal" attitudes.

The large number of people under 30 in the West presents a special problem. Of Communist countries, only Yugoslavia permits emigration on such a scale. Yugoslav officials concede they could not offer those who go the same pay or responsibility they often received. Also, the experience of working in advanced countries is an educational asset that benefits Yugoslavia if they return home. Many do, but too many specialists stay away for good.

### A Danger

The other side of the picture was mentioned by Tito at a recent Communist party conference on youth. He said there was a danger of exposure to "hostile" ideological influences in the West.

Senior officials say they do not intend to close the country's borders. But they say measures are being prepared to slow down the brain drain.

Under consideration is making degree holders work here for a specific period of time. Such requirements already exist in countries like Poland and Hungary, which do permit foreign travel.

Young people who emigrate will probably also have to pay some taxes to their local community, he said, to pay for social services for older people left behind. Some farm villages are almost devoid of young men as a result of emigration, and town governments are hard pressed to support remaining older citizens.

### New Line

Tito and his lieutenants have made it clear that they want to impose party control over youth. This new line marks an apparent end to the period that began with the 1968 Belgrade student demonstrations. After that, student organizations got more independence from party control and had more say in university decision making. However, the 1971 Zagreb University demonstrations convinced Tito that the League of Communists had lost control of the youth movement and had to reassert its authority.

Most young people seem unstimulated by the present campaign to recruit young party members. Jokes involving President Tito circulate at Belgrade University, and a medical student declared, "For us, Tito is more or less written off." But there are other young people who applaud Tito's efforts to open up employment opportunities for young people. "What do we care about the tightening up?" said a foreign language student. "What we want are jobs."

## INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS



Bedroom of house where Mark Essex was last believed to have lived. Walls are covered with painted slogans in red and black. He had lived in the complex since last November.

### Lonely Life in New Orleans

## Walls of Sniper's Apartment Covered With 'Hate' Slogans

By Austin Scott

NEW ORLEANS (WP)—The last known address for Mark (Jimmy) Essex, who was killed by police sharpshooters on Jan. 7, after six persons were slain by sniper fire, is a derelict, two-room shack with the words "Hate. Kill... Blood" and "Pigs" covering the main room's walls.

Almost every inch of the walls is covered with letters, painted in red and in black, from four to eight inches high:

"Kill Pigs... Death... Blood... Hate Pigs... Black Revolution... Kill White Devils... Kill Black Pig Devil... Kill Pig Nixon and All His Running Dogs."

The slogans appear to have been painted in at least three distinctly different styles. Mixed with the English words in roughly equal proportions are words that appear to be African in origin: "Bawana... Baramba... Omo... Mom... Kambamba... Obaluba... Ondo... Watara... Bumballa."

Also scattered through the rooms are some of the slogans commonly chalked on walls by the frustrated black youth of America's city slums:

"Political Power Comes From the Barrel of a Gun... The Quest for Freedom Is Death—Then by Death I Shall Escape to Freedom... Dare to Struggle, Dare to Win... Stop Imperialism... The Black Man in the Third World... Shoot the Devil Like You Shoot a Dog... Kill the White Devil... Revolutionary Justice Is Black Justice... Hate White People."

Right below the large word "Africa" is a slogan written all in red with letters larger than most: "My Destiny Lies in the Bloody Death of Racist Pigs."

There are a couple of references to "KKK," the Ku Klux Klan.

The shack is in the midst of a New Orleans slum, in the backyard of another house. Neighbors estimate that Essex lived there for about two months.

Letter in November

His mother said that she received a letter some time in November giving her the address. With one exception, the neighbors all said they saw nobody visit Essex during the time he lived there. He kept very much to himself, they said, greeting people cheerfully and politely when he ran into them but never getting into any conversations.

"He didn't talk to nobody," said Matthew Corley, who shared the other half of Essex's square, wooden duplex, which is set up on concrete block stilts. "He was a fellow who didn't have nothing to say, and for a young man he didn't have no company or nothing." Mr. Corley's wife said, "I only saw him once, when I was hanging up clothes. He told me he sure enjoyed my praying at six o'clock every morning... You can hear right through the walls, everything goes through them."

One neighbor said he saw the same man visit Essex five times but could not remember what the man looked like.

The Corleys pay \$41 a month for their half of the building. They have two small rooms, a bathroom and a water heater. They must furnish everything else, including a small gas heating stove.

Essex's half contained a leaking water bed, considerable clothing scattered about, a television

set, two fans and a hotplate. There was no stove, no utensils, no refrigerator and no food.

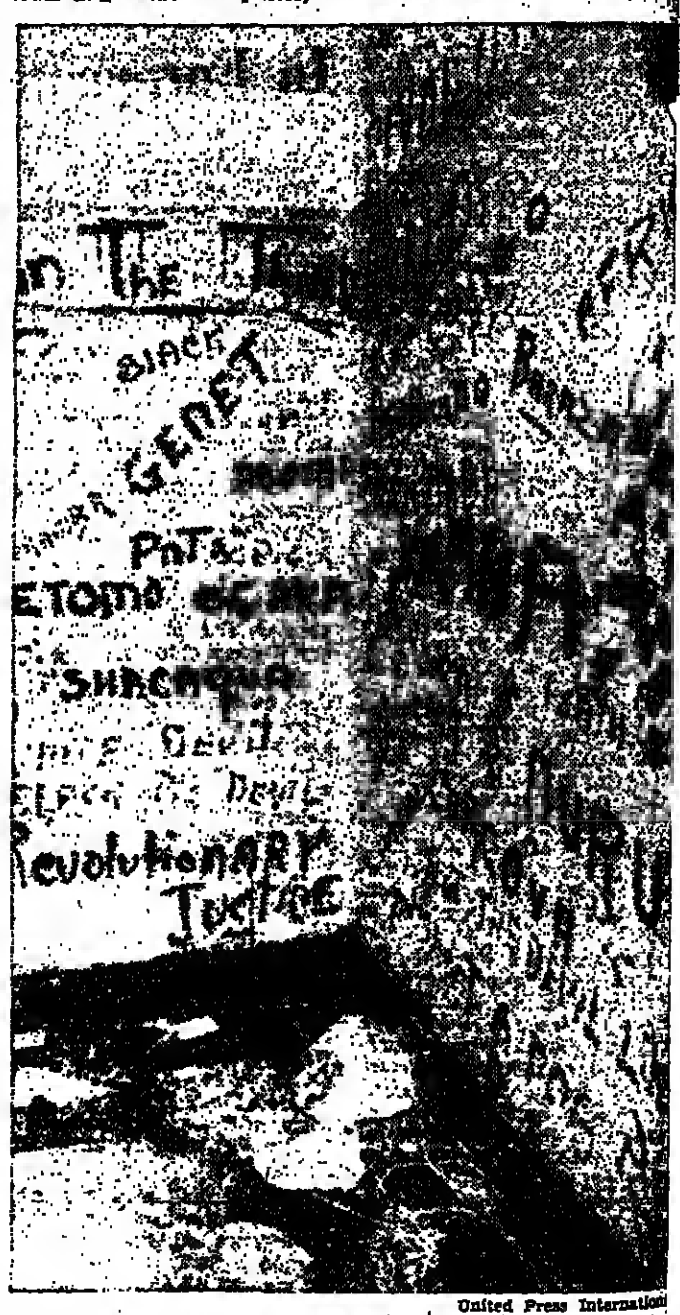
### Funeral in Hometown

EMPORIA, Kan. (AP)—Essex was buried Saturday following a funeral service at the church where he once taught Sunday school.

About 300 relatives and friends crowded St. James Baptist Church here in Essex's hometown and heard the pastor, the

Rev. W.A. Chambers, say the young black man had lived in 1967.

"Before we can point a finger of scorn at this young man, we need to examine ourselves," Chambers said. "This world which we live, this world needs to make an adjustment that the future may be bright for all of us—black and white. This nation is on its way to total destruction until we live together the way meant us to."



Another view of Mark Essex's bedroom.

### Grimm's Male Chauvinist Pigs

NEW YORK (NYT)—Are fairy tales harmless reading for children? No, say the proponents of a fair deal for little girls. Most of these tales, the critics say, teach the gospel of a sexist, male chauvinist society.

This is the thesis presented by Marcia R. Lieberman, an assistant professor of English at the University of Connecticut, who has been designing courses in feminist criticism and women's studies. It is an extension of earlier feminist charges that primers, textbooks and the history curriculum for all ages are riddled with sexist stereotypes.

Professor Lieberman's charges are contained in an article in the current issue of the journal "College English." She considers the matter serious because "Cinderella, Sleeping Beauty and Snow White are mythic figures who have replaced the old Greek and Norse gods, goddesses and heroes for modern children."

In fairy tales, Professor Lieberman finds, "girls win if prize if they are the fairest of them all. Boys win if they are bold, active and lucky." Thus, a child is taught not only to fear for beauty, but to defeat the lack of it.

The writer makes a case for damaging links between femininity and passivity in fairy tales. Sleeping Beauty simply waits until a brave prince awakens her. Cinderella leaves her alibi at the ball and then just sits at home and waits. Marriage usually ends the end of the tale—generally a package deal that includes half a kingdom and power. "Perhaps it will be argued that these stories show archetypal, female behavior, but or may wonder to what extent they serve as training manuals for girls," Professor Lieberman asserts.

Not all students of children's early reading agree with the feminist approach. Allison Lurie, writing in The New York Review of Books, called the fairy tales "one of the few sorts of classic children's literature of which a radical feminist would approve." Miss Lurie draws from the same tales the message that girls are often content and resourceful and that women—such as the fairy godmothers—can be wiser, better and more effective than men.

### Music.

From rock sessions to cisteddoffs, the Herald Tribune keeps you au courant on the current European musical scene.

### Fashion.

Mini, midi, maxi—which? The fashion writers of the Herald Tribune will go to any length to keep you fully informed.



# A Fresh Breeze of Nationalism Sweeps Across Australia

By Robert Trumbull

DNEY, (NYT)—From the o-choked cities along the coast to the vast open spaces of Outback, where cattlemen fly their own planes 100 or more for a drink with nearest neighbor, there is a g that Australia has turned ner.

A fresh breeze of nationalism sweeping across this normally l country under the new nment of Prime Minister Whitlam, whose moder-Socialist Labor party came ver in a resounding electoral y over the old conservative l that had governed for ars.

A new mood has followed a of ego-building steps by Whitlam, a tall, 56-year-old r lawyer. His most dramatic is abruptly ended the mldraft, brought the last Aus-n soldiers in Vietnam home l of schedule, opened diplo-relations with China and Germany and upgraded the alian dollar as compared American and other cur-s.

ist should jolly well show rance," said a woman in a market, commenting on the opments.

oody Poms, too," she added, the common Australian epi-for the British. (The origin e term Poms, or Pommie, is stery, but "bloody" goes with e traditional Southern-damn" in "damn Yankee.")

he mass of Australians walk le taller because of Mr. tam's new "independent" for-policy, that is the prime ste's intention. But his pol-have not been universally lar in all respects.

r instance, a monetary ge that makes Australian icts more expensive in other ries finds no favor with e-raisers such as Ron Elliott, ships beef from the wild ern Territory, a federally-istered area two and a half e size of Texas where die aborigines roam the rbal reserves as they have ousands of years.

A Big Country

be's a big country, mate," Mr. Elliott, who insisted that donyms be used for himself his family. His spread is ty larger than Rhode Island, an unusual size in a country re rural properties are mea-d in square miles instead of s.

m-bleached camel bones, rel-of the area of exploration he Outback, outlining the tiny y where Mr. Elliott parks the dy plane.

he four-wheel-drive vehicle in ch Mr. Elliott shows a visitor und his place has a huge, re-rected front bumper in case of collision with a kangaroo, a mon hazard of night driving he Outback.

uddenly, he swerves off the tly marked road and charges oss the flat plain of tough ifex grass.

Got to get the kiddies to ol," he explains. "School" to two Elliott children, Kevin, and Susan, 11, is an above y-a table and a two-way o.

the young Elliotts turn on the lo and check in with their call al, as do some 30 other chil-l at isolated "stations"—ricans would say "ranches"—stered over more than 400,000 pe miles.

Good morning, Susan, good ing, Kevin," comes the y voice of Judith Hodder, the er, from distant Alice ings, and the School of the e begins another day.

the same two-way radio keeps Elliott family in touch with famous Flying Doctor Service, aints are described over the uring the doctor's daily radio ulation hour, and treatment rscribed from a standard al kit that comes with the o. In more serious cases, the o flies to the scene in an elance plane.

was the Flying Doctors that y opened up the Outback for ies," says Mrs. Hannah El-

locating to a new area ans tearing up little roots as well as big roots...

It means finding a new home, choice of a new town and new e requires careful analysis and a ightful conclusion. It should not e speculative decision based upon ce given by strange people about ven stranger area.

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"Them and Eddie Connellan," says Ron, referring to the former bush pilot whose airline, Connair, makes scheduled stops for mail, freight and passengers at 130 Outback estates and dusty, one-street hamlets that look like the setting for the climactic shoot-out in a Western movie.

Before Mr. Connellan started his air service in 1939, Outback residents traveled as much as 100 miles each way to collect their mail.

The arrival of the air age in the Outback has reduced the perils of driving on the rough dirt tracks that pass for roads in those raw, hot wastes, for the stranded motorist has an excellent chance of being spotted by a pilot. But the dangers are still high.

The first rule in a breakdown is never to leave the vehicle but to wait in the shade of the car until help comes. A stranded woman motorist who went looking for assistance a few weeks ago was eventually found dead of dehydration, a fate that once overtook an entire family of five in the Western Australia desert.

Contrary to the pioneer image, however, 85 percent of the 13 million or so Australians are crammed into industrial cities and towns with rising skylines. Statistically, it is said, Australia is the most urbanized country in the world.

With urbanization has come the virtually universal adoption of the American life style, or an Australian approximation. American high school students, here for a science seminar, found Australian ways "poky" and " quaint," remarking upon such things as antique bathroom fixtures and the absence of color television, not due till 1975.

But much of Australian life is lived in towering office structures, high-rise apartment buildings and glossy shopping centers that could have been lifted out of Los Angeles.

Americanization has spread from the big cities to country towns such as Orange, 250 miles northwest of Sydney, where the biggest employer is the Australian plant of a large American manufacturer of electrical appliances.

"Not only are the successful American experiments being repeated here," the Australian journalist and author John Hallow commented in his critical book, "The Dreamtime Society."

"We also have urban decay, pollution, violence and frequently a corrupt police force."

The cities are strangling on traffic. Recently, chemical tests in the big shopping arcade leading into the Wynyard railway station in downtown Sydney showed a dangerous level of automotive exhaust components in the air. On the beaches, pollution warnings have appeared along with the shark warnings.

A Million in Want

Two universities in New South Wales, Macquarie and Griffith, have introduced courses in environmental studies. The hope, says Prof. F. J. Willett, vice-chancellor of Griffith University, is to reach "the students who will be the decision-makers in the field of environment in the future."

The neat, red-roofed suburbs, the growing number of automobiles and the general concentration on the pursuit of pleasure give an impression of universal affluence. Welfare authorities estimate, however, that at least one million Australians live in dire want.

Homeless old men sleep in the jungle of abandoned tunnels and unused culverts beneath the soaring approaches to the graceful Sydney Harbor Bridge and eat at soup kitchens operated by charities.

The only adequate meals that many aboriginal children get in the slums of Redfern, a Sydney working-class suburb, are provided by the mobile kitchen that circulates in the free breakfast program run by the Wayside Chapel, a Methodist institution in King's Cross, the gaudy nightclub center.

Isolated Outback towns such as Walgett on the featureless plains of northern New South Wales near the Queensland border, are fringed with aboriginal squatter colonies whose squalor is surpassed only by the slums of a few Asian cities.

Neglect of the aborigines has only recently begun to stir the Australian national conscience. Aboriginal uplift, sometimes called "black power," has become a fashionable cause with some Australian youths and intellectuals.

The Australian poor in a different category are represented by Barry Connors (a pseudonym), a 31-year-old laborer with a wife and two small children. His efforts to find a job have been fruitless for months.

Drawing \$40 a week in unemployment benefits, Mr. Connors is in a typical bind. A bare, two-room flat in the drab inner-city suburb of Surry Hills, in Sydney, costs \$30 a week, leaving \$10 for food and everything else.

"It just can't be done," Mrs. Connors, who is 24, told an interviewer. "So we had to swallow our pride and go to charity." The Connors received help from a Roman Catholic institution.

"Every state in Australia has clear evidence of poverty," the Most Rev. Geoffrey T. Sambell, Anglican archbishop of Perth, declared recently. "But decision-makers at the top level are very complacent about it."

Visiting Americans frequently ask how ordinary Australians achieve the appearance of a high standard of living on a wage level

approximately half that of the United States, while prices are equally high.

"It's the working wives who make it possible," said an Australian economist. According to official estimates, one out of every three or four Australian wives has a job outside the home.

Latchkey Children

The large number of working mothers has produced the new Australian social problem of "latchkey children." These are the youngsters, often carrying their house keys on cords around their necks, who go from school to an empty home and are unattended till their parents are through working.

A survey of schools in the middle-class Sydney suburb of Ryde disclosed that approximately 15 percent of the pupils were in this category.

"Some children are not affected, but many become emotionally disturbed if they are left alone," said Dr. Minna Golomb, of the Ryde Child Care Center. Teachers reported that 40 percent of the "latchkey children" did poorly in homework, while many sought an outlet in vandalism or other anti-social behavior.

But most Australians probably would agree with the judgment of Prime Minister Whitlam's outspoken wife, Margaret, who re-

turned from her first trip abroad a few years ago convinced that Australians "enjoy life, over all, more than in most countries."

'She'll Be Right'

The traditionally happy-go-lucky Australians commonly dismiss most everyday problems with the cheery phrase, "She'll be right"—virtually the national motto.

An international survey of drinking habits this year found that Australians are the fifth leading consumers of alcohol in the world, after the wine-drinking French, Italians and West Germans.

The favorite Australian drink is the locally made beer, one of the most potent beers anywhere with an alcoholic content of about 10 percent.

Enthusiastic gamblers, the Australians are said to pour more than \$2.5 billion a year into race-track bets, lotteries and slot machines—called "poker machines," or "pokies."

"Surfing, a girl, plenty of beer and a few bucks for a flutter with the ponies, and what more does a bloke want?" said Roy, a young freelance taxi driver who works when he needs the few bucks.

The atmosphere of bland hedonism beguiles many visitors, especially Americans, into envious comparisons with "the rat race" at home.

A dissenter like the American manager of the Melbourne office of an international investment company, who contends that progress lags because "most Australians haven't learned to think big," risks being put down instantly as a "dollar-chasing Yank."

But Australians themselves, in such authoritative publications as The Australian Financial Review, the national economic newspaper, are the severest critics of business standards here.

"Something has got to be done to restructure the pay terms of specialists and top management people, so that there is a continued incentive," said Sir William Pettingill, the general manager of the Australian Gas Light Co., in an interview published in The Financial Review recently.

Resisting Change

"The great majority of Australians do not want change, are suspicious of it," according to B. B. Millar of Australian National University, in Canberra, a leading political science scholar and commentator.

"Their objective is a block of land, a home of their own, a car, a couple of children, a television and leisure for pleasure," said Mr. Millar. "They believe in more and more pay for less and less work."

But these are the same peo-

If the mass of Australians walk a little taller because of Gough Whitlam's policy, that is his intention.

ple who export refrigerators to the United States and sell camels to Arabs. And the American and other foreign companies that own a large share of Australian business are managed mostly by Australians.

The popular conceit of Australia as a land of bra-ny athletes, fostered by successes in Olympic swimming and world tennis, is belied by medical statistics.

Dr. B. S. Sproule of Sydney reported to an international convention on dietetics that seven out of 10 adult Australians are too fat.

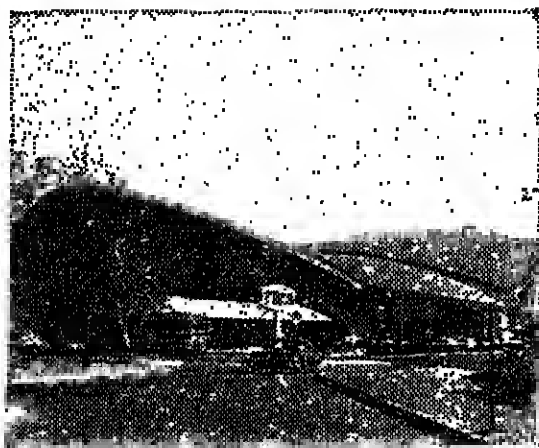
A survey of 7,439 teen-agers directed by Dr. Albert W. Wallace, head of the physical education department at Melbourne University, showed that young Australians are "well below" American contemporaries in physical fitness, he reported.

What do young Australians think about? Mainly sports and fashions, according to a poll of 9,500 youths between the ages of 12 and 30 that was taken by a University of Sydney team.

Donald Horne, in his perceptive book "The Lucky Country," deplors the Australian "lack of imagination," but says that his countrymen can also be "skillful improvisors," always confident that "she'll be right."



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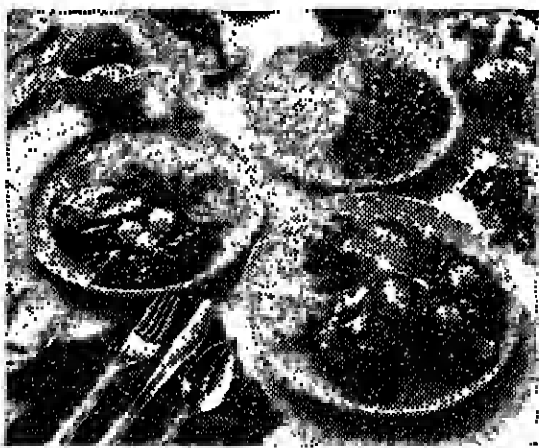
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On Ambassador Service, there's a choice of three main meals in economy.

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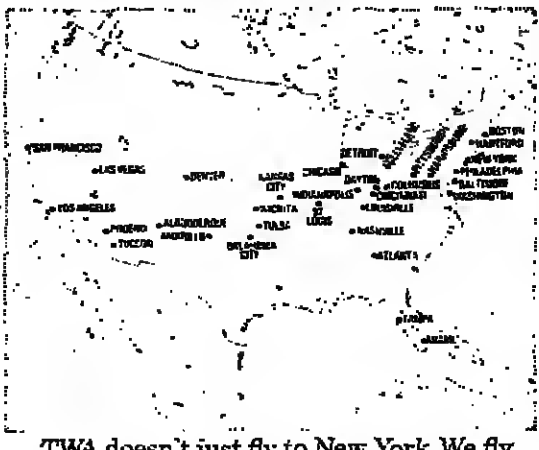
With Ambassador Service, there's a choice of two films and eight tracks of audio.

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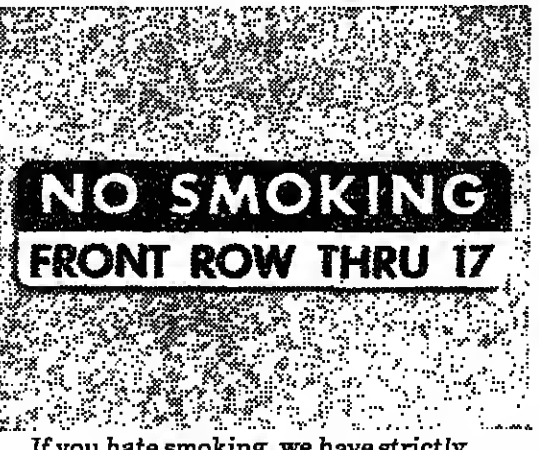
We've cut away the bottom of the seat in front to give you more shin room.

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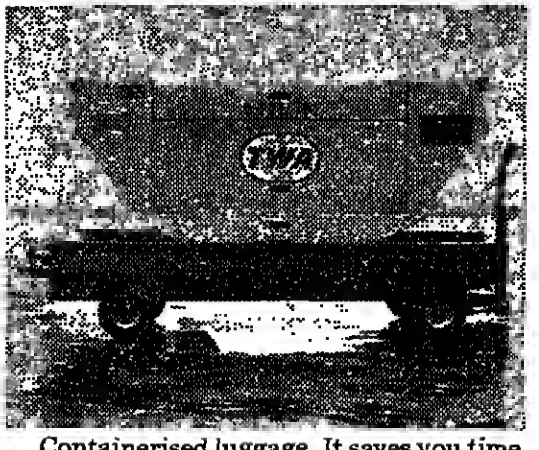
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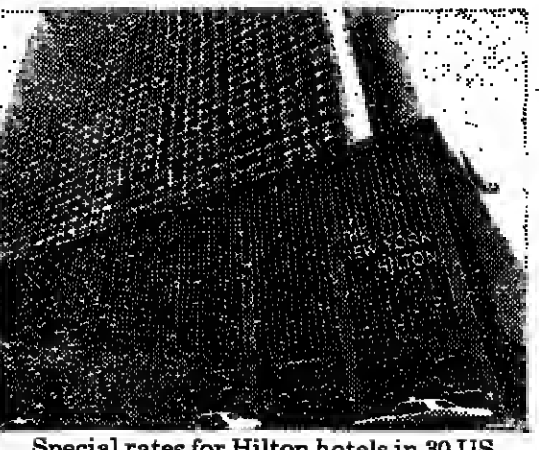
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## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Series	High	Low	Last	Net
Abell 15492	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Abell 15492	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Abell 15492	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Series	High	Low	Last	Net
Abell 15492	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Abell 15492	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
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Abell 15492	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

Bonds	Series	High	Low	Last	Net
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Bonds	Series	High	Low	Last	Net
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Abell 15492	2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2

These Bonds were offered and sold under the United States.  
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**Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinée**

**8% Guaranteed Bonds Due 1990**

Payment of the principal, premium, if any, and interest on the Guaranteed Bonds will be guaranteed unconditionally by *Halco (Mining) Inc.* (100%) and severally and unconditionally by each of the following in the proportions set forth below:

- Alcan Aluminium Limited (27%)
- Aluminum Company of America (27%)
- Martin Marietta Aluminum Inc. (20%)
- Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann (10%)
- Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke AG (10%)
- Montedison S.p.A. (6%)

The First Boston Corporation

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)

Nomura Securities International, Inc.

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V. American Express Securities S.A. A. E. Ames & Co. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Andersens Bank A/S Astaire & Co. Bear Securities Corporation Banco Ambrosiano Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Banca Provinciale Lombarda S.p.A. Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG/Credit Lyonnais Bank of America

Bank Mees & Hope NV Bankers Trust International Bankhaus Friedrich Simon K.G.A. Banque Ameribas Banque de Bruxelles S.A.

Banque Européenne de Tokyo Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine Banque Lambert S.C.S. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de Neufelize, Schlumberger, Mallet

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Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires Capitalfin Internationale S.p.A. Cazenove & Co. "La Centrale" Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.

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The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. Den Danske Landmandsbank Richard Daus & Co. The Delee Banking Corporation

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Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers Manufacturers Hanover Merck, Finck & Co. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

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Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken Smith, Barney & Co. Società Finanziaria Assicurativa Società Generale

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Toronto Dominion Bank United California Bank Wells Fargo Bank N.A. Wells Fargo Limited



## Announcement of Nixon's Phase-3 Program, Other Developments Start Whole New Game

After the close of the markets on Friday, the Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate to 5 percent from 4 1/2 percent in a move that signaled a tightening of credit reins. The discount rate is what member commercial banks use to borrow from the Federal Reserve.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Bupradur 10e	163	7	434	674	
Supreme Eq	199	354	234	244	-1
Swedwew Inc	133	48	474	474	-1/2
Syncon Cp 25f	190	194	183	184	-1/2
MtgAssoc .05a	614	174	15	154	-2/25
Systems Capital	414	434	124	124	-1/2
SeaboardSec	82	134	114	114	-1/2
TOA	927	24	2	24	+4
TIME OC .03	136	104	94	94	-3/2
TIME AC pf.72	72	104	10	10	-24
Teco Bell	91	234	224	224	-1/2
Tely Corp	1991	14	124	124	+1/2

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## Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

Five five-year bonds at \$25. The shares presently trade at the counter (at about \$32) but scheduled to be listed on New York Stock Exchange.

A high income as the trust rates all of its profit to holders.

7 1/2 percent coupon on short-term paper, plus the stated interest capital gain (the trust is expected to make after Dec. 30, 1972).

ough the trust is barely a bid—and thus has no track to speak of—the deep links between the trust and the issue say the links are strong and could breed conflicts of interest.

charges that the advisory aid by the trust (which are complicated to detail here) amount to 15 percent of the income in the Dec. 14, 1972, statement of the trust.

high issue managers: reply the fees are "standard" for the industry.

To comments that \$150 million in bank loans senior to these debentures, little hope of bondholders anything if the trust, they say it is not likely to be.

le both the SEDI and BIG represent more risk than ally found on the Eurobond.

investment bankers ap- to be unimpaired by the ment is a healthy one for

the market, representing, they say, a broadening of available merchandise and investment opportunities among investors.

Other new issues announced last week included:

- Gutschhoffnungsbauteile, a West German holding company of engineering firms, offering \$30 million in 15-year bonds expected with a coupon of 7 3/4 percent.
- Masco, a U.S. manufacturer of furniture and other metal components, seeking \$25 million in 15-year convertible expected with a 4 1/2 percent coupon and a conversion premium of 10 to 15 percent.
- The Republic of Ireland, planning a \$12.5 million issue, which, at the investor's choice, will pay 7 percent interest and redemption payments in either sterling or deutsche marks (based on a rate of exchange to be fixed for the life of the bond when the final terms are set). The 15-year issue is expected to be priced at a discount of 98.

In the DM market, the European Investment Bank will be seeking 100 million DM at an anticipated 8 1/4 percent while Autokredit of Spain will be seeking 100 million at about 7 percent and Svenska Cellulose will follow for 80 million DM.

The DM market was thrown off somewhat last week by the premium pricing on the Reed International 100 million DM issue. Priced at 100 1/4, the issue quickly tumbled to a quote of 98 1/4 bid and erased an impression that the premium represented an improvement in the market.

all appearances, it was an unsuccessful attempt to win for Reed the same effective terms as on the government-backed South of Scotland Electricity Board issue, which was priced at 99 1/4 with a 7 percent coupon and was on offer at the same time.

The upcoming EIB issue will be managed only by a syndicate of German banks (and thus technically is not a Eurobond) but the coupon is designed for the international market as rates on domestic bonds are over 10 percent.

The EIB, it will be recalled, triggered last year's reappraisal of bank commissions in the dollar sector by forcing banks to accept a 3.2 percent spread instead of the usual 3.1/2 percent. While German bankers will not comment on their commissions on the new deal, they say that the commission will be below 3 1/2 percent (compared to the usual 3 percent on DM bonds).

There were few surprises in the pricing of five dollar issues last week. In line with the weakness of prices on the secondary market—off between a half to one percent from the week—Quebec came out at 99 and subsequently traded at around 98. Consolidated Foods, priced at 99 1/2, was trading at 98 3/4. Legal & General was priced at par late in the week and Sims & Derby's 5 3/4 percent convertible, which opened at 109 1/2, finished the week at 105 1/2. The issue was a trading success and due to the fact that the price of the stock rose sharply during the week the bonds carry a conversion discount, that is, they are convertible after Feb. 1, 1974, at a price that is 5 1/2 percent below the current price (compared to the 5 percent premium that had been anticipated). Carnation's 4 percent issue was issued with a conversion premium of 15 percent.

The \$50-million, seven-year notes for First Chicago, with the controversial new method of syndication, was closed last week and some early indications put the price as low as 98 before issue managers stepped in to prop it up. The volume of bonds on offer at 98 1/2 was reportedly heavy—a significant price as that represents the level at which underwriters who got more bonds than they could sell could get back and still make a profit. (The banks got 3/8 of a point for the underwriting and 1 1/2 points for selling commission.)

Managers report that "at least a dozen, if not more" of the banks invited to the underwriting did not take the quota of the issue they signed for when they admitted that their selling group indications fell short of their underwriting. This was the novel feature—offering to guarantee underwriters all of the bonds they put in for so long as the selling group indications matched their underwriting in return for requiring them to admit when this was not the case (and watch the size of their underwriting—and their commissions—be cut back). Judging from the initial price movement (the notes were priced at par), it would seem some banks have decided complete candor with an 1880s manager is not the best policy.

It should be added that Kredietbank Luxembourg has taken exception to comments made here last week that issue managers included the three biggest market makers (White, Weld; Kidder, Peabody and Kredietbank) in an effort to ensure that any bank dumping the bonds right after the offering would get caught. Kredietbank says its traders are not policemen.

Still to offer are issues for Slough Estates (\$20 million, expected at 8 percent), Metropolitan Estate & Property (\$35 million at 8 percent) and the Republic of Colombia (\$20 million at 8 1/4 percent).

There was a lot of activity in the private placement market, with three issues reported:

- \$40 million DM for Jutland Telephone of Denmark in a 15-year bond with a 7 1/4 percent coupon.
- \$25 million for Valmet Oy, a Finnish producer of heavy equipment, placed with Japanese banks with a coupon of 8 percent and an issue price of 99, yielding

8.13 percent to its 15-year maturity.

• \$30 million, again in Japan, for Cie. des Bautes de Guinée at 8 1/4 percent. This 15-year issue supplements a public issue done here recently for a like amount at 8 percent.

• \$25 million, 12-year loan for Colombia, placed with Japanese banks bearing an 8 1/4 percent coupon.

Private placements, especially in Japan, continue to grow in importance. Morgan & Cie., for example, reports that it negotiated 16 private placements in various currencies and maturities last year totaling the equivalent of \$328.91 million.

Morgan also reports the following ranking of leading managers in the Eurobond market, with the full amount of the issue credited only to the manager running the books. The percentage number after the bank's name is its standing on last year's list giving the full amount of the issue to each of the co-managers.

Rank	Bank	Dollar No. Equity Issues (millions)
1.	Deutsche 111	475.89 14
2.	Morgan 101	405.06 12
3.	Wells Fargo 71	335.35 14
4.	Kuhn, Loeb 101	270 0
5.	N.M. Rothschild 101	208.01 0
6.	Deutsche 101	200.5 8
7.	Dresdner 81	223.3 8
8.	Wells Fargo 71	200.5 8
9.	Amro Bank 101	203.4 12
10.	Kriedtebank 101	187.6 8

(NA) not in top ten.

In the secondary market last week, Euro-clear reported handling transactions nominally valued at \$245.1 million and CDEI reported transactions of \$185.9 million.

## GM, Ford Seek Court Secrecy in Anti-Trust Case

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (AP)—General Motors and Ford Motor have asked a federal judge to temporarily withhold from the public the details of a government anti-trust case that charges the two companies conspired to eliminate price concessions in the sale or lease of autos to fleet operators.

A hearing on the automakers' motion was set for tomorrow in federal district court. Until then Judge John Peikens has locked up the documents the automakers want kept secret. The court refused a reporter's request to view them.

If the court agrees to continue the temporary lid of secrecy on the documents they might not come to light until the trial, which is many months away.

A federal grand jury indicted Ford and GM in May and named as co-conspirators, not defendants, the National Automobile Dealers Association and Peterson, Howell & Heather, Inc., which was described as the largest U.S. auto-leasing company.

The indictment was believed to be the first price-fixing charge in the auto industry, but it did not detail how the alleged plot was carried out.

## Head of Italian TV, A Socialist, Resigns

ROME, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Luciano Paolich, managing director of the state-controlled Italian television network (RAI-TV), has resigned.

Mr. Paolich, a Socialist parliamentary deputy, had been chief of the much criticized TV network—a state monopoly—since 1969. The Socialist party, excluded from the government since Premier Giulio Andreotti came to power in May, asked Mr. Paolich to resign to protest the government's recent action to replace a Socialist member of the RAI-TV board with a member of the right-of-center Liberal party, which replaced the Socialists in the ruling coalition in May.

## French Output Rises

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—The index of French industrial production, seasonally-adjusted and excluding the building industry, increased to 186.0 in November, up 1.1 percent from 184.0 in October and up 6.8 percent from 174.0 in November 1971, the Finance Ministry has announced.

Industrial production is increasing at an annual rate of between 6 and 7 percent, the announcement said.

## U.K. Brewer's Dividend

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Allied Breweries Ltd. has said it will pay a final dividend of 2.8 pence a share for the year ended Sept. 30, making a total of 3.8 pence compared with 2.416 pence in 1971. It reported profit figures on Tuesday and said the final dividend was under discussion with the Treasury because of the freeze on increased dividends.

## Dutch Jobless at 2.8%

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Dutch unemployment fell to a seasonally adjusted 2.8 percent in December from 3 percent the previous month, but increased from the December 1971 figure of 2.3 percent, provisional government figures showed.

## Norwegian Prices Rise

OSLO, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—Prices in Norway increased 7.2 percent last year compared with 8.2 percent in 1971 and 10.6 percent in 1970, the official Bureau of Statistics said.

## Sports

## NHL Penguins Give Schinkel A Winning Debut as Coach

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Penguins made Ken Schinkel's coaching debut a success yesterday by scoring a 5-1 National Hockey League victory over the Los Angeles Kings.

Schinkel took over the Penguins earlier in the day after Red Kelly had been fired. The Penguins had been tied with Philadelphia for fifth in the West Division.

Defenseman Duane Rupp scored the go-ahead goal at 16 minutes 21 seconds of the second period.

Bruins 4, Maple Leafs 1.

At Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens, the Bruins' first NHL points on a goal and an assist and center Phil Esposito registered his 25th goal as Boston downed the Maple Leafs, 4-1.

Leduc, playing in his second NHL game after being called up from the Boston Braves of the American Hockey League to replace Greg Sheppard who has the flu, opened the scoring when he banged in Terry O'Reilly's rebound.

Flyers 3, Black Hawks 2.

Gary Dornhoefer's third-period goal gave Philadelphia a 3-2 victory in Chicago.

Bill Flett, who scored his 20th goal, sparked the Flyers attack, getting assists on the other two goals.

Rangers 5, Blues 3.

Steve Vickers scored two goals and assisted on a third to lead the New York Rangers to a 5-3 road victory over St. Louis.

North Stars 8, Islanders 3.

Minnesota's Dean Prentice scored the 37th goal of his career to tie the former Detroit Red Wings Ted Lindsay for 11th on the all-time NHL goal-scoring list in an 8-1 North Stars' home triumph over the New York Islanders.

## France Defeats Scotland to Open 5-Nations Rugby

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—France won the opening match of the 1973 Five Nations rugby union tournament with a 18-10 victory over Scotland at the Parc des Princes, France led at halftime, 10-0.

Fly-half Jean-Pierre Rameau, 22, playing only his second international, kicked 12 of France's points, connecting on three penalties and a drop goal. Three-quarter Claude Dourthe scored the other four points with a try.

Scots captain Peter Brown kicked two penalties, Ian McGeechan had a drop goal, and Alan Lawson a try.

Romeu gave France a 6-0 lead after only five minutes with two penalties as both sides played a tight defensive game.

The Scots opened play slowly, but the French stopped the visiting forwards whenever they broke through.

In the second half, Rameau kicked a penalty from 35 yards to put France ahead, 18-10.

Brown got back the three points with a penalty on a French scrum error in front of the post four minutes before the end of the game, but the French held the Scots in the last minutes to rack up the victory and reveal a new star in Rameau, whose only previous international had been against Romania.

All Blacks Win.

LEICESTER, England, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The New Zealand All Blacks rugby union team ended the English section of its tour with a 43-12 victory over Midland Counties East. The All Blacks scored four goals, four tries and a penalty goal against one goal and two penalties for the counties.

It was the biggest margin of victory of the tour for the New Zealanders.

## College Basketball Scores

## FRIDAY

BYU 58, Texas 51, Paso 55.  
Coe 69, St. Olaf 77.  
Colorado 81, Denver 62.  
DePaul 64, Marquette 65.  
Michigan 81, Ohio State 61.  
North Carolina 81, Duke 60.  
Oregon 69, Washington 53.  
Purdue 71, Indiana 57.  
Stanford 71, California 63.  
Tennessee 71, Georgia 64.  
Texas Tech 71, Baylor 60.  
UCLA 81, Arizona 60.  
UConn 71, Boston College 60.  
Vanderbilt 71, Kentucky 60.  
Wake Forest 71, North Carolina 60.  
West Virginia 71, Virginia 60.  
Williamson 71, Rochester 70.

## SATURDAY

New Hampshire 71, Boston U. 68.  
Penn 71, Princeton 60.  
Clark 61, U. of Chicago 60.  
Penn 71, U. of Virginia 62.  
Brigham 71, Lafayette 64.  
Williams 71, Hamilton 64.  
RPI 71, MIT 63.  
Kent State 71, Case 60.  
Lafayette 71, Penn State 60.  
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PEANUTS



B.C.



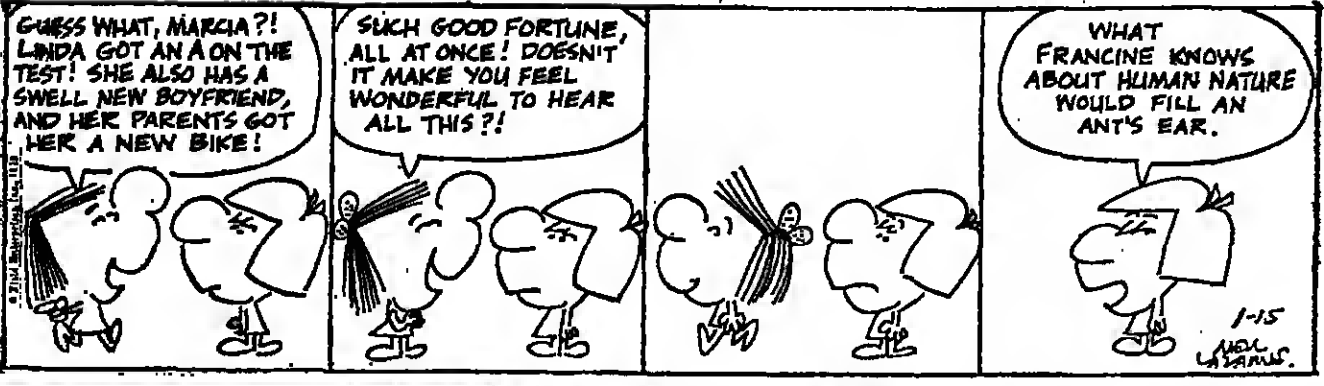
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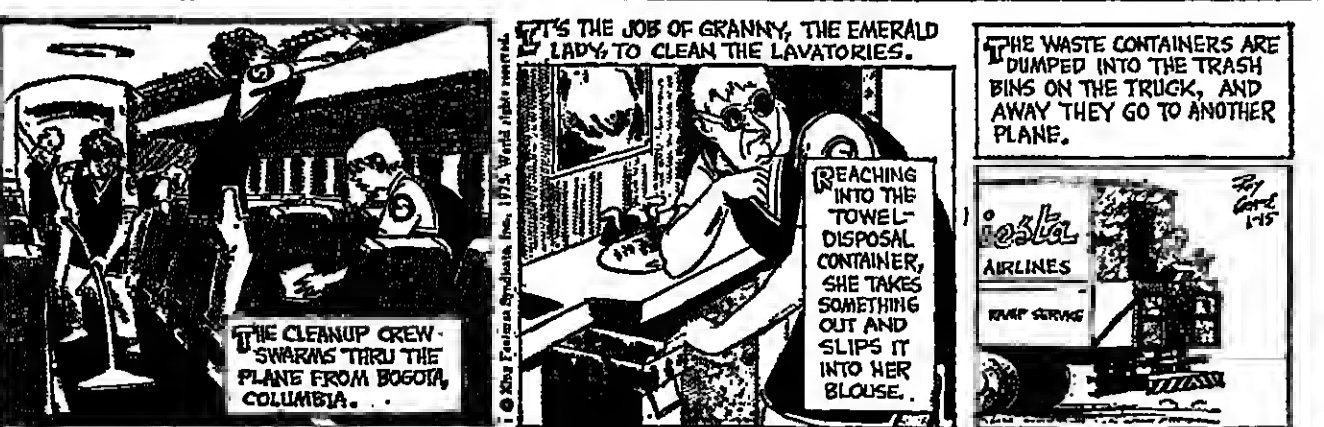
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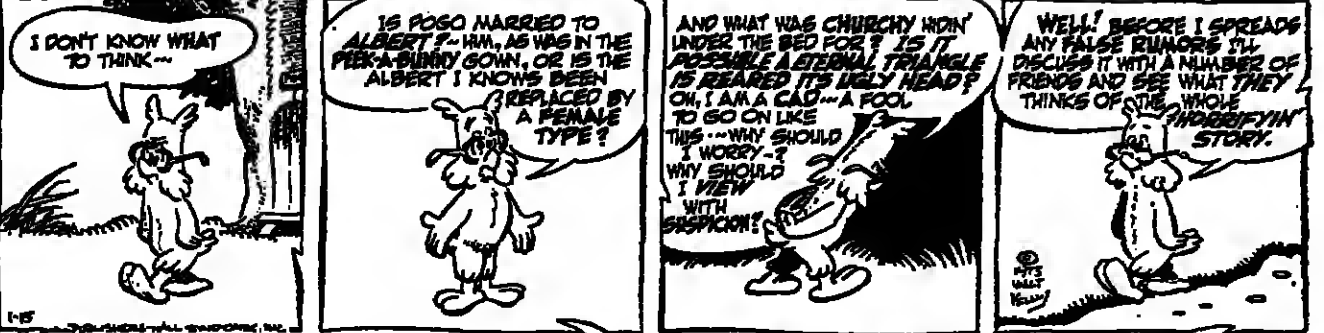
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When South opened four hearts, suggesting an eight-card heart suit and not much else, West had a problem. A pass could not be criticized, but with the vulnerability in his favor there was a strong temptation to do something. Even if East-West could not make a game, a sacrifice might prove profitable against a vulnerable game.

West might well have doubled, which most experts play as primarily for take-out, but he ventured four spades, putting all his eggs in one basket. A pass would have caused him to make the same bid on the next round, after a balancing double from his partner.

North had a problem over four spades. He could not expect five hearts to succeed, and it is hardly ever right to sacrifice when vulnerable against nonvulnerable opponents. What is more, his five spades offered prospects of defense against the opposing contract.

However, North judged that four spades would probably make

for a score of 420, in spite of his hearts. And in this he was right: in defense North-South can collect only one club trick and two trump tricks with best declarer play.

Further, North judged that his side would make 10 tricks in hearts. It seemed to him that his partner must have seven or eight tricks, and he could contribute two or three. Whether he was right on this score depended, as it turned out, on the opening lead.

On this basis, North bid five hearts and East doubled happily. He was not sure that his side could make five spades, but he was confident that he could collect 500 points, and a top score, by defending. He was almost right.

The play went quickly when West innocently led the spade seven, apparently a safe move. South won in dummy, discarding a diamond, and played trumps. Eventually he ruffed a club in the dummy to make 10 tricks, losing 200 points and fulfilling North's prediction.

West was unhappy in the post-mortem.

"I could have led any other suit," he lamented, "and collected an extra trick for a top."

NORTH  
 ♠ A 9 5 3 2  
 ♥ K 5 3  
 ♦ 7 3 2  
 ♣ 7 4

WEST  
 ♠ Q 10 8 7 4  
 ♥ 2  
 ♦ A Q 5  
 ♣ Q J 5 3

EAST  
 ♠ K J 8  
 ♥ 10  
 ♦ K J 9 8 4  
 ♣ K 10 6 2

SOUTH (D)  
 ♠ Q J 10 9 8 7 6 4  
 ♥ 10 5  
 ♦ A 9 8  
 ♣ A 9 8

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East  
 4♥ - 4♠ 5♥ Dbl.  
 Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the spade seven.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

TIAN MONT GIBBY  
 OWE ENJOY QUADART  
 WAS SEMIQUADART  
 LSH DISCUSSIVE  
 THEODORA LIP  
 ROM JERK RARA  
 PRIZE ARTY AGER  
 RAZIES LITE PRUNE  
 OVEN ROSS LIRATE  
 VENS ROSS LIRATE  
 EWS DISCUSSIVE  
 EXPERTISE DIS  
 DIODES ARLO INS  
 SIXIES WOLF SKY

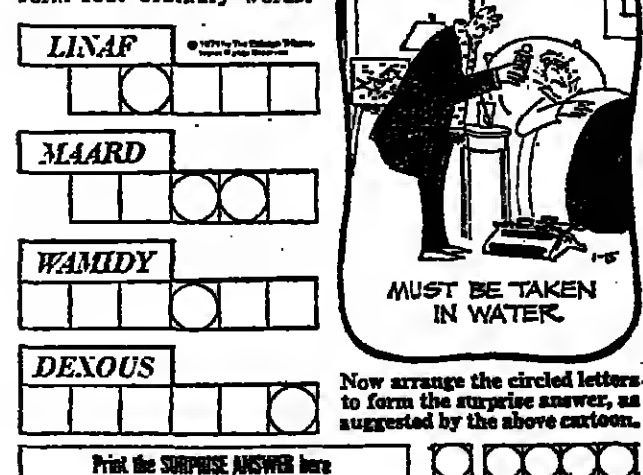
DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOPE. WE'RE STILL WATCHIN' IT IN GOOD OL' BLACK 'N WHITE, JOEY. WHEN IT COMES TO TV, EVERYONE AROUND HERE IS CLAR BLIND."

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALYAR BRIBE HAZARD GATHER

Answer: Provides a chance to clean up after a fight - A KIDNAP

## BOOKS

## VISIONS OF CODY

By Jack Kerouac. Introduction by Allen Ginsberg. McGraw-Hill. 398 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IF Allen Ginsberg's introduction doesn't turn you off Jack Kerouac's "Visions of Cody"—now published for the first time in its entirety—the book itself soon will. The introduction is one of the silliest pieces of writing I've ever seen. It is below even Ginsberg's usual level in prose, for I get the feeling that he wasn't entirely happy about writing it. He too may have outgrown "Visions of Cody," or it may be too ambitious a word, let's say grown away from it.

The book does seem terribly dated in the sense that it deals not with a particular period, but with attitudes that have not survived the period, that were soon recognized as the emotional and literary debris of that decade, doubtful even then. Evoking that time is like rehashing a teenage binge, complete with drunkenness, delusions of grandeur, the requisite trip to the whorehouse, and the final act of vomiting, which is an involuntary confession that it was all a mistake, more than anybody should be expected to stomach.

Never a man to indulge in understatement, Ginsberg seems to have trouble sustaining his rhapsody over Kerouac and Cody, who stands for Neal Cassidy, "the great experiential and Midwest driver." Our attention is reverently directed to Kerouac's "hair consciousness," sung in prose, vowels, and here I think the author of the introduction has stumbled inadvertently on an accurate observation. Kerouac's books often do sound as if they were written without benefit of consonants, mumbled, so to speak. But at other times, Ginsberg seems a trifle uneasy: apologetic, defensive, ambivalent. Of the 128-page typed conversation set down, written in the center of the book, he says that "despite monotony... it's real," confusing, as Jack Kerouac did, literature and reality.

The irritating thing about both Ginsberg and Kerouac is their habitual assumption that only they and a few of their friends have known reality, and the rest of us will have to find it in their books. This approach, of course, completely begs the question of art or literature. And since each member of their clique unabashedly asserts the "greatness" of the others, their characters or actions are never put to the test either, never made to measure up to any sort of criteria, any more than their "reality" is. It's an airtight system, something like a pot party, where all critical impulses go up in smoke.

After the ungrammatical litany of the introduction, the first pages of "Visions of Cody" come as a relief. They are simply descriptions of cafeterias. As Franklin P. Adams, of all people, once said, nobody can describe a guy eating a plate of beans better than Jack Kerouac. What a pity Jack didn't stick to that. As an offshoot of the beans, he

was pretty good on cafeteria too. They were his theater, and gave him a chance to do what he does best: observe the theatrical mind of a stranger's behavior, guess at what they meant.

At the top of his form, Kerouac was a cross between poor man's Thomas Wolfe and the early Henry Miller—but didn't have Wolfe's intense involvement with life or Miller's, his sense of irony and eye for beautifully unpretentious epiphanies. There's a faint echo of the painter Edward Hopper in Kerouac—that awfully ugly loneliness of towns and impersonal places, vision of America, strange toward an exorcising, hilly somewhere between, and present, a mood growing of a random and runaway story whose final drama can be remotely conjectured.

Kerouac naturally can deal people and places, but what cannot do is find anything ingulf for them to do in places. Usually, they get up or high, have mandarin confusion and leave for another where exactly the same happens. Regarding these conversations, I would like to pose, once and for all, a question: "spontaneity" in fiction, in poetry, in prose, in the possible connotation, relation to people who are able of it. Though it sometimes be pleasant to witness spontaneity it is never interesting to read, while I'm at it, I'd like to our that there are all kinds of spontaneity, good and bad, and that the word "spontaneity" is naturally one of the great ideas of our age.

What is "Visions of Cody" about? Well, I've read it, I'm damned if I know, pretty sure, too, whose fact that I don't. It has some to do with "pursued" by Ginsberg calls him "Cody" — and the hero, Dulno's need to get out and reminiscence with him, about the mystic rippling of "in" in someone's what, and "enormously dark chocolate" (pleasing scatological). The book reminds in its clumsy groping of that of Wolfgang Kohler, trying fit two sticks together in a reach a banana outside cage. Only the ape has succeeded.

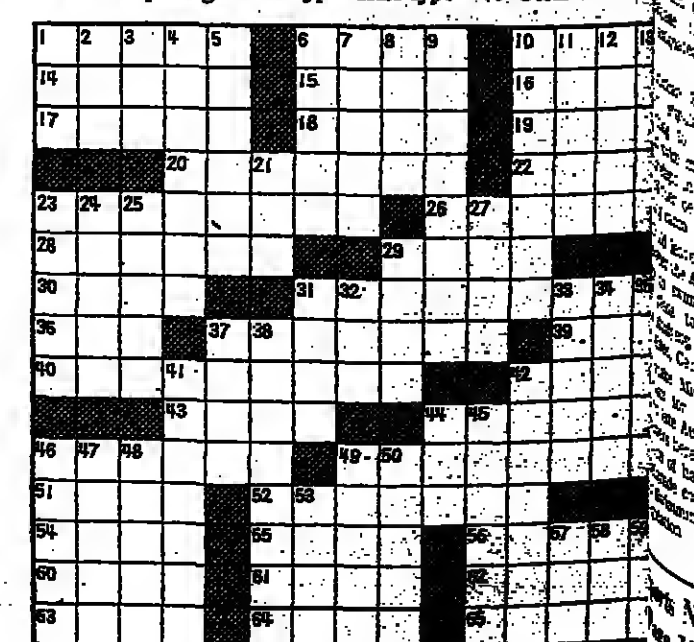
There is a place for a book like "Visions of Cody." It ought to be displayed in shop windows, below the "accident" trunks and of undistinguished men who up music and searching for sound only they could hear order to buy a bottle and dream of peace.

Mr. Broyard is a New Times book reviewer.

## CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS					
1	Garb	49	Harmless	13	Songs
6	Blunder	51	Numbers	23	Conjunction
10	Deserts	52	Act as host	23	T.V.A. product
14	Sugar Suffix	54	Yearn	24	Small antelope
15	Curtain fabric	55	Declare	25	Claw
16	contendere	56	Concepts	27	Vestments
17	Local V.I.P.	60	Lol	29	Not in use
18	Old zither	61	Spring period	31	Silent
19	Salute	62	Tropical tree	32	Sort of Suffix
20	Advice columnist	63	Gun	33	Eggno server
22	Regarding	64	Girl	34	Psychological threshold
23	Hot or small items	65	Tract		
26	Fritters away				
28	July 4 V.I.P.				
29	Sensed				
30	Stratagem				
31	Colorless brandy				
36	Nigerian tribe:				
	Var.				
37	German firearms				
39	les-Bains				
40	Nibelung				
42	African gazelle				
43	Rock Suffix				
44	Relatives				
46	Narrow passage				
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# Dolphins Beat Redskins, 14-7, to Win Super Bowl

## Defense Helps Miami to Perfect Season

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (UPI)—The businesslike Miami Dolphins powered their way to their world championship today by defeating the Redskins in the National Football League's Super Bowl.

The Washington Redskins' defense en route to a Super Bowl victory.

The Dolphins won their first Super Bowl in 1972, defeating the Oakland Raiders 24-7 in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

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The Dolphins won their first Super Bowl in 1972, defeating the Oakland Raiders 24-7 in the Los Angeles Coliseum.

coach who gathered his defensive unit around him every time it left the field, couldn't seem to find the answers for stopping the Dolphins' offense as the Redskins gave up their first two touchdowns since the end of the regular season.

The first Dolphin touchdown drive covered 68 yards in six plays after a punt. Highlights of the

drive were an 18-yard pass to Warfield and the 38-yard strike to Twilley, who faked Fischer with an inside move and then caught the ball going toward the sidelines. He barely got inside the line as Fischer tried to push him out of bounds.

The Dolphins' celebrated "53" defense helped set the stage for the second touchdown. On a third-

and-three play on the Dolphin 49, Kilmer tried to hit Brown but Bob Matheson—the number 53 who comes in on the passing downs—put on a good rush and forced Kilmer to get off a poor throw that Buoniconti intercepted and ran 32 yards to the Washington 27.

Three plays later, tight end Jim Mandich made a diving catch

of a Griese pass on the two-yard line and two plays after that, with 21 seconds left, Kilik followed right guard Larry Little into the end zone for Miami's second touchdown.

With Miami deep in its own territory late in the third quarter, Larry Csonka rushed for 12 yards, then ran through the Washington defense for 49 yards to the Redskins' 16-yard line.

But four plays later, with the ball on the five and 25 seconds left in the period, Big Owens intercepted Griese's pass intended for Fleming in the end zone and the third quarter ended with the score still 17-0.

Kilmer's passing—11 yards to Jerry Smith, 15 to Charley Taylor and 15 to Roy Jefferson, then seven more to Jefferson—following the second-half kickoff got Washington deep into Miami territory.

But Kurt Knight, who had kicked seven straight playoff field goals, missed from 33 yards.

After forcing Miami to punt, the Redskins got going again. With Brown's running, they moved from their own 18 to past midfield. But Kilmer then threw three incomplete passes, Washington had to give up the ball and, minutes later, Csonka started the Dolphins toward the Washington goal line.

When Brown can't run, the Washington offense is in trouble and he never got going against the Dolphins' defense. Brown got only 72 yards in 22 carries and Charley Harraway was held to 37 yards in 10 carries.

The failure of the running game forced Kilmer to the air and he just didn't have the passing day he had against Dallas in the NFC title game. He had three passes picked off by the Dolphins and they were run back 95 yards.

By contrast, the Miami rushing game was able to complement Griese's passing as Csonka raced for 112 yards in 15 carries. Kilik had 38 yards in 12 carries and Morris added 34 yards in 10 carries.

Kilmer soon took the Redskins from his own 11-yard line and, with the help of some good running by Brown, marched the Redskins to the Dolphins' 10-yard line before the drive was killed by the second interception of the game by Miami free safety Jake Scott, who returned the ball past midfield.

In a break play in which Miami kicker Garo Yepremian was attempting a field goal from the Redskins 42, Washington's Doug Crusan rushed in and blocked the ball. Yepremian picked up the ball and appeared to attempt to pass. The ball slipped out of his hands and Mike Gans, a defensive back for Washington, grabbed the ball in mid-air and ran 49 yards down the sideline for a touchdown.

The final and only excitement of the game came when the Redskins got the ball back on their 30 with 1:14 to play and needed a touchdown to produce the first sudden death in the seven-year history of the Super Bowl.

But the Dolphins' defense, which took away the Redskins' running game by stopping Brown throughout, sacked Billy Kilmer on fourth down on his 17 with 23 seconds left and the Dolphins set the clock run down as the fans mobbed the field.

### Twilley Falls For Touchdown Against 'Skins

Miami's Howard Twilley falls into corner of end zone to score the first touchdown of the game in Super Bowl. Pat Fischer is beaten on the play in the opening quarter.



## Olympic Champ Wottle Last in 800

UNIONDALE, N.Y., Jan. 14 (AP)—Byron Dye, who had the first all week, scored an easy victory in the 1,000-yard run last night at the Knights of Columbus indoor track meet. Dave Wottle, the Olympic 800-meter gold medalist, finished last in the five-man race.

Dye, a Jamaican Olympian, took the lead from Czechoslovakia's Joseph Plachy after the first lap and held it the rest of the way, winning in 2 minutes 10.7 seconds.

Bob Wheeler of Duke, winner of the mile in 4:00.5 Friday night at College Park, Md., nipped Plachy for second in 2:11.1. The Czech was timed in 2:11.3. Brian McElroy of Villanova finished fourth in 2:12.2 and

Wottle, running without his familiar golf cap, lagged in 2:12.7. Wottle was last all the race at Nassau Coliseum and was booed by some in the crowd of 8,561.

Godfrey Murray, another Jamaican Olympian, upset three United States Olympians and Louisiana State University freshman Larry Shipp in the 60-yard high hurdles.

Murray, the Big Ten champion from Michigan, was timed in 7.2 seconds, nipping Shipp and 1968 Olympic champion Willie Davenport.

Hasely Crawford, an Olympian from Trinidad, took the 60-yard dash from Dr. Delano Meriwether in 8.1.

Steve Smith, who suffered a six-inch gash in his right leg while setting an American indoor pole-vault mark of 17 feet, 8 1/2 inches Friday night, again won his specialty but cleared only 17 feet. Smith failed in three attempts at 17-11, which would have been a world indoor best.

Jim Crawford of the New York AC captured the mile in 4:02.4, with Ian Stewart of Britain second in 4:05.3.

Eastern Michigan was ruled out of the mile relay because one of its runners, Willie Sims, failed to stand for the playing of the national anthem earlier in the program.

### Football Star At USC Hurt In Car Crush

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 14 (AP)—The University of Southern California's sophomore football star, Anthony Davis, suffered a partly severed Achilles tendon in an auto accident yesterday, authorities said. Davis was taken to Cedars Hospital in Inglewood, where surgery was to be performed.

A spokesman said a preliminary examination by Dr. Frank Jobe indicated Davis's injuries probably would not hamper his playing career.

Milburn played football last season as a wide receiver at Southern University and said, "I definitely want to play pro ball."

Shipp overtook the gold medalist at the second hurdle Friday night and won by two feet in seven seconds. Two other United States Olympians, Tom Hill and Willie Davenport, finished third and fourth, respectively.

Komar, who beat George Woods by one half-inch for the gold medal in Munich, was no match Friday night for the bulky American, who unloaded a meet-record put of 68 feet 11 inches.

Brendan Foster of Britain, fifth in the Olympic 1,500 final, took the lead with 5 1/2 laps left, with Wheeler and Juris Luzins in close pursuit. The trio ran that way until Wheeler drew away with Foster on the last turn before the gun, and then sprinted to a five-yard lead starting the final lap of the 11-lap race.

Wheeler's best previous indoor mile had been 4:04.

Milburn, almost untouchable in the high hurdles for last two years, had worked out only three

### Little, Who Had Surgery For Cancer, Shoots a 64



Gene Littler ... good recovery

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 14 (AP)—Grier Jones took the lead yesterday in the \$150,000 Phoenix Open golf tournament as Gene Littler, who underwent an operation for cancer last summer, moved into contention with the day's best runner.

Littler, 42, shot a six-under-par 64, despite hitting a ball out of bounds on the 16th hole and his three-round total of 222 trails Jones by four strokes. Jones, who had two victories and won more than \$100,000 on the tour last season, shot a 66 on the 521-yard Arizona Country Club course.

J.C. Snead, the leader for the first two rounds, was second, two shots back. Snead, who enjoyed a three-stroke margin starting play, had bogeys on two of the last three holes for a 71 and a 200 total.

Deane Beman was third after a 68 for 201.

Littler played the front nine in six-under-par 29, which included an eagle three, and used only 27 putts.

"It's the best I've putted in months," said Littler.

Tied at 203 were the defending champion, Romero Blanco; Bruce Crampton, of Australia; Paul Harey and Jim Hardy. Harey had a 65, Hardy 67, while Blanco and Crampton had 68s.

Jack Nicklaus, Lee Trevino, Arnold Palmer and Billy Casper are not competing in the second event of the year on the pro tour.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Grier Jones	64	68	66-198
J.C. Snead	62	67	129-205
Deane Beman	63	68	131-201
Gene Littler	69	65	134-202
Homero Blanco	68	67	135-203
Bruce Crampton	68	67	135-203
Jim Hardy	68	67	135-203
Paul Harey	68	69	137-204
L. Thompson	68	69	137-204
Bob Barakat	69	69	138-204
Bob Dickson	69	69	138-204
Fred Martin	72	66	138-204
Bob Sander	72	66	138-204
Ray Floyd	69	70	139-204
Steve Melnyk	69	70	139-204
Lanny Wadkins	69	70	139-204
Greg Aleshworth	70	69	139-204
Gary Cook	70	69	139-204
Larry Hagler	70	69	139-204

## American Vault Record Set; Liquori 3d

By Neil Amdur

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Jan. 14 (UPI)—Steve Smith, who failed to clear 16 feet at the Munich Olympics, set an American indoor record in the pole vault Friday night with a leap of 17 feet 8 1/2 inches during the National Invitation track and field meet.

In a dramatic start to the indoor season, before a crowd of 8,514 at Cole Field House, the 21-year-old Californian made two valiant attempts at a world indoor mark, 18 1/4. He cleared the crossbar on each attempt, the first by almost four inches, but caught the bar on his descent each time.

The second jump proved costly when Smith was cut on the knee by the point of the bar as it landed in the pit.

Smith's effort, after a disappointing Olympics that saw him clear only 15-8 in the qualifying, highlighted a string of top-flight performances by Olympians, including a 4:00.5 mile victory by Bob Wheeler and an 8:20.4 two-mile by Ian Stewart of Britain.

Marty Liquori made his competitive return after an 11-month absence and finished third to Stewart, the bronze medalist in the Olympic 5,000, and Jim Crawford (8:29).

"I'm satisfied with my performance," said the 23-year-old Liquori, who ran a respectable 8:35.2 that almost equaled his fastest time on an 11-laps-to-the-mile track. "They went out hard, and I didn't want to push it. I finished with something left, which is a good sign."

Liquori, America's premier miler in 1971, had been sidelined with foot problems last year and missed the Olympics.

"The foot feels pretty good," said the former Villanova National Collegiate champion, who competed for the New York Athletic Club here. "Considering everything, it's about where I wanted to be."

Stewart looked particularly impressive. He regained the lead from Crawford with 3 1/2 laps left, after pacing the 10-man field through a brisk 4:13.5 opening mile. His margin at the finish was five yards.

Two Olympic champions, Rod Milburn and Wladyslaw Komar of Poland, also were beaten in their season debuts, but neither defeat could be classified as stunning.

3 Days of Practice

Milburn, almost untouchable in the high hurdles for last two years, had worked out only three

days this season and seemed more concerned about how his statistics would turn out in the pro football draft later this month than his 80-yard dash to Larry Shipp, a promising 18-year-old freshman at Louisiana State University.

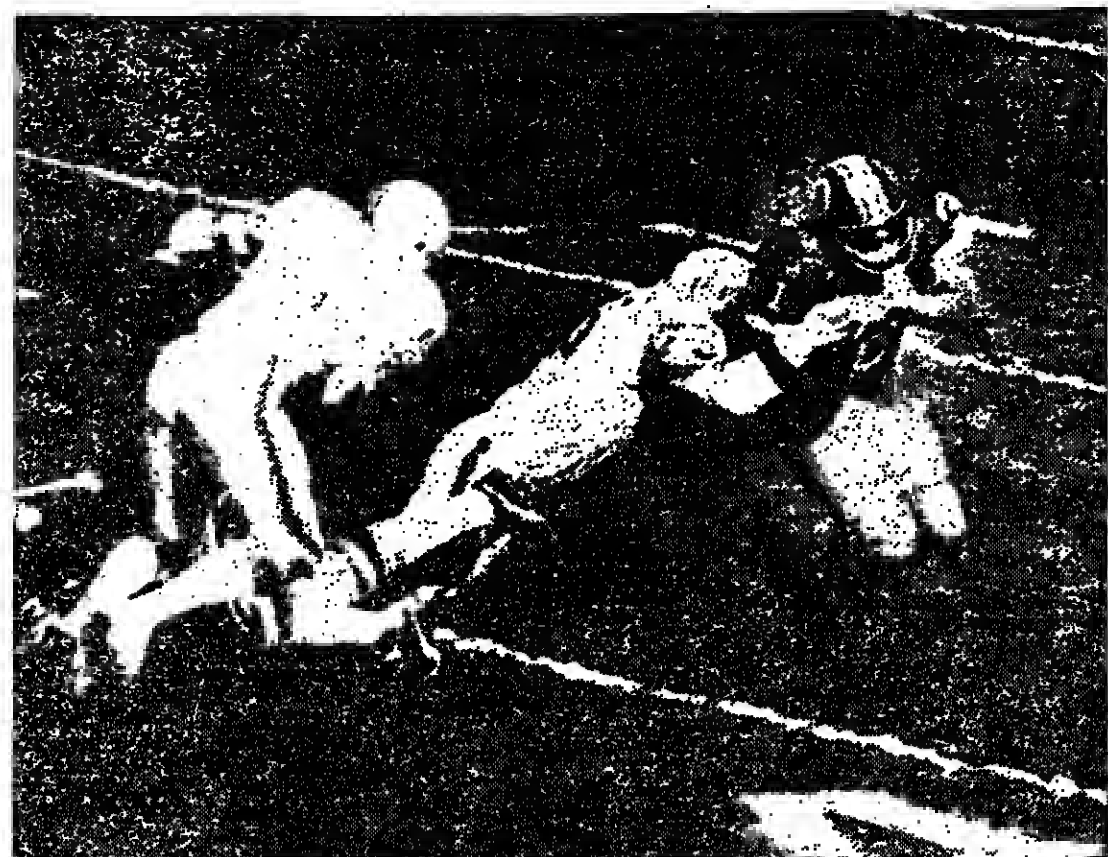
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Wheeler's best previous indoor mile had been 4:04.



BEHIND THE LINE—Washington's Charley Harraway is tackled by Miami's Manny Fernandez for a two-yard loss in first quarter. Dolphin Mike Kolen is coming to help.

## Russi, West German 1st in Skiing

WENGEN, Switzerland, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Christian Neureuther of West Germany scored his first World Cup victory ever today and prevented Switzerland from sweeping the Lauberhorn ski classic.

Neureuther, 23, placed third in each of the two heats of the slalom here but his total time was almost a second better than runner-up Walter Tresch of Switzerland. Claude Perrot of France was third.

Yesterday in nearby Grindelwald, Olympic champion Bernhard Russi and Roland Collombin gave Switzerland a 1-3 finish in the downhill race as Austrians captured the next six places. Collombin, who had won the previous three downhill, now leads the World Cup standings with 106 points. Austrian David Zwilling is second with 82 while today's victory moved Neureuther into the eighth spot with 40 points.

At first, it appeared that the Swiss had also won today's slalom as officials disqualified Neureuther after his second run, but they later decided that the West German did not miss one of the 55 gates and reinstated him as the winner.

Neureuther, discouraged from skiing by his father who believed his son was too frail, put together runs of 45.36 and 47.12 seconds for a 92.38 total. Tresch clocked 46.61 and 46.74 for 93.35 and Perrot 48.23 and 47.18 for 95.40.

West German Max Rieger had the fastest time in the first heat, 44.81, but, making sure he did not fall, was too slow in the second heat and finished fifth behind Frenchman Henri Duvillard.

Spain's Francisco Fernandez-Ochoa, the Olympic gold medalist in the slalom, had the fastest time in the second run, 46.64, but finished seventh overall.

Canada's Jim Hunter fell during the second heat and was taken to a hospital.

Doctors said he suffered a badly twisted ankle and he will be out of competition for the rest of the month.

Neureuther was almost a victim on both runs. In the first heat, he had to stop when a race official walked across the course in front of him. He was allowed to restart later, when the snow was considerably cut up by the other racers.

In the second heat, he successfully fought a disqualification after knocking down a pole. Officials eventually ruled both skis were on the correct side of the marker.

"I was amazed when they said

my second time would not count. But I guess it turned out all right in the end," said Neureuther.

More than half the racers were disqualified on the first run for missing gates. Among them were Gustavo Thoeni, the World Cup winner the past two seasons.

It was a bad day for American skiers, too. After having a best of 15th—Dave Currier—in yesterday's downhill, only two of the eight U.S. entries finished today. Currier was 20th and Eric Poulsen last.

Yesterday's downhill was marred by four spills.

Russi, who was off form in earlier races, hurtled down the 3,500-meter course in 2 minutes 7.78 seconds to beat Collombin, timed in 2:07.89.

The next six finishers were Austrians—Reinhold Tritscher, 2:08.33; Karl Cordin, 2:08.36; Franz Klammer, 2:08.52; Zwilling, 2:09.55; Werner Grissmann, 2:09.48; and Kurt Engstler, 2:09.51. Philippe Roux of Switzerland was ninth in 2:10.07 and Erich BAKER of Norway 10th in 2:10.19.

Haker was involved in one of the spills, falling across the finish and hurting his right knee.

Michèle Stefani of Italy suffered the most serious injury when he fell on the first half of the course. He was taken to Interlaken Hospital and reportedly suffered a broken thigh bone.

## Marquette's Streak at Home Ended at 81 by Notre Dame

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Coach Al McGuire of Marquette University shares many of John Wooden's coaching theories but very little of his philosophy.

Wooden, coach of UCLA, has always said that some good can come out of losing—provided you don't make a habit of it.

Wooden's team, of course, seldom lost so he isn't faced with the problem often.

McGuire found no redeeming value when his team lost its first home game since 1967 yesterday, bowing to Notre Dame, 71-69.

"I don't think we learned a thing by the loss," McGuire said after his team had been beaten at the Milwaukee Arena for the first time in 81 games. "It's only fools that learn by losing."

Marquette, ranked No. 3, had survived scares in each of its last four outings but had managed to escape unbeaten. It looked like the Warriors might do it again yesterday when a basket by Larry McNellie tied the score at 69-all with 34 seconds left.

But sophomore guard Dwight

Marcello Varrallo of Italy escaped with a bloody nose when he went off the course shortly before the finish and landed in a bale of hay.

But the most spectacular spill was the one involving Josef Walcher, who crashed head first through a wooden fence and into the press stand.

"My God, I missed the finishing gate," shouted the 13-year-old Walcher, who was not hurt.

Men's Downhill

1. B. Russi, Switzerland, 2:07.78
2. R. Collombin, Switzerland, 2:07.89
3. Reinhold Tritscher, Austria, 2:08.33
4. Karl Cordin, Austria, 2:08.36
5. Franz Klammer, Austria, 2:08.52
6. David Zwilling, Austria, 2:09.55
7. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 2:09.48
8. Kurt Engstler, Austria, 2:09.51
9. Christian Neureuther, W.G., 2:09.51
10. Ph. Roux, Switzerland, 2:10.07

Men's Slalom

1. Neureuther, W.G., (45:25+47:12) 92.38
2. Tresch, Swiss, (46:01+47:11) 93.35
3. Perrot, France, (46:22+47:18) 95.40
4. Duvillard, France, (45:47+47:11) 93.50
5. Rieger, W.G., (44:81+45:54) 92.75
6. Fernandez-Ochoa, Sp., (46:02+47:49) 94.11
7. Fernandez-Schoch, Sp., (46:02+47:49) 94.11
8. Cordin, Austria, (45:47+47:11) 93.50
9. Zwilling, Austria, (46:02+47:49) 94.11
10. B. Russi, Switzerland, 2:07.78

World Cup Standings

1. Roland Collombin, Switzerland, 106
2. David Zwilling, Austria, 82
3. Reinhold Tritscher, Austria, 61
4. Marcello Varrallo, Italy, 55
5. Karl Cordin, Austria, 50
6. Pierre Gros, Italy, 50
7. Reinhold Tritscher, Austria, 48
8. Christian Neureuther, W.G., 48
9. Henri Duvillard, France, 31
10. Helmut Schmid, Italy, 30

Clay hit a jump shot from the corner with just four seconds left to give Notre Dame the victory and hand the Warriors their first loss in 12 games this season.

Missouri, ranked No. 5, was whipped by 14th-ranked Kansas State, 70-55, and ninth-ranked Vanderbilt was beaten by 17th-ranked Alabama, 83-77. It was the second loss of the week for the Commodores.

In other action involving ranking teams, top-rated UCLA beat California, 69-50, for its 57th consecutive victory; seventh-ranked Minnesota defeated Wisconsin, 78-54; and 10th-ranked Providence beat Duquesne, 87-79.

Kansas State won its Big Eight battle with Missouri by holding the Tigers' high-scoring forward, John Brown, scoreless in the first half. Missouri managed only one field goal in the first 9:05 of play against the Wildcats' aggressive zone defense. It was the Tigers' first loss in 13 games while Kansas State boosted its won-lost record to 11-2.

Alabama's Wendell Hudson scored 27 points and grabbed 23 rebounds as the Crimson Tide overcame a nine-point second-half deficit to register its eighth victory in nine games. Vanderbilt's record fell to 10-3.

California led UCLA by two points, 35-33, at half-time in their Pacific Eight contest, but the Bruins held the Bears to just 15 points in the second half and won easily. UCLA, which is 12-0 this season, now needs four more victories to break the National Collegiate Athletic Association's consecutive game-winning streak of 80 set by the University of San Francisco in 1955-56.

Minnesota was tied at the half, 31-31, by Wisconsin, but the Gophers scored the first 12 points of the second half and won going away. Clyde Turner led Minnesota with 17 points.

Ernie DiGregorio scored 29 points and Marvin Barnes grabbed 22 rebounds to pace Providence's triumph. The Friars, leading by four points, outscored Duquesne, 19-4, midway through the second half to take command of the game.

## Tanzanian Defeats Keino In 1,500 at Africa Games

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 14 (Reuters)—A young Tanzanian soldier, who started training less than three years ago, last night emerged as Africa's newest track sensation as he beat Kip Keino in the All-Africa Games 1,500-meter run.

Filbert Bay, 20, won in 3 minutes 57.18 seconds as Keino finished second, more than two seconds behind. His time was 3:59.58.

"This boy's terrific," said former U.S. Olympic star Mal Whitfield after the race. "He's a real champion and I think that today he has taken over Keino's crown."

Bay set an African Games record but failed to top Keino's 1968 Olympic clocking of 3:54.9.

Keino, 33, was bitterly disappointed and said: "I can't believe it."

Bay first ran against Keino in the 1972 Munich Olympics. He was eliminated in the first heat, while Keino went on to finish second in the final.

In the other major track event

of the day, John Akli-Busa of Uganda won the 400-meter hurdles in 48.49 seconds, an African record but short of his world and Olympic mark of 47.8 seconds.

"I was set for a world record of 47.5 seconds but I hit the first hurdle," Akli-Busa said.

Kenya's Ben Jipcho clipped more than 11 seconds off the Games record in winning his 3,000-meter steeplechase heat at the All-Africa Games. The Olympic runner clocked 8:35.9 to shatter the mark of 8:47.4 set by Kenyan Ben Kogo at Brazzaville in 1965.

Mammo Wolde of Ethiopia, 1968 Olympic marathon champion, led all the way today to win the marathon 2:27:39.02. Fellow countryman Lengissa Bedane was second in the race which was 26 miles and 395 yards long or just over 42 kilometers.

Kenya's Charles Asati won the men's 400 meters in 46.26. Asati, who placed fourth at Munich, was followed by Ethiopia's Tegan Rezaiah and Mulugeta Tadesse.

### Buffet II-Takes Last Trot Prep Before Classic

PARIS, Jan. 14 (UPI)—Buffet II captured the last prep race before the Prix d'Amérique trotting classic, going wire to wire in a 1:10.4 race over 1,600 meters.

The 5-year-old son of Nonant, driven by Louis Bance, was a 4-to-5 favorite, and covered 2,250 meters (about 13/8 miles) in 2 minutes 37/10 seconds, a fast kilometer reduction of 1:18.8/10. Second was 10-year-old Tony M. and third, other half-length back, was de Mai, the greatest money mer in trotting history.

de Mai, driven by Jeanne de Gougeon, had a 25-meter handicap, while she gradually de up. But the 8-year-old's stretch drive along the

could not catch Buffet at the lance.

The 2,600-meter Prix d'Amérique may be another matter. de Mai and Buffet II will

on even terms in the Jan. 15 day at Vincennes race track in a 1:10.4 field of eight for a length victory in the 170,000-franc Prix de Bourgogne.



